The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4720. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

N. Y. S. VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE,
Corner of 8th-av. and 76th-st., Central Park.
A HOUSE AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu, presented to the Institute, have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieut. A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of "your Buchu" with the children under our charge may save many a superintendent and matron of boarding-schools and asylums a great amount of annoyance, and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than habit, punishment that is (not knowing that it is weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly bestowed upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am,

Yours, very respectfully, COL. YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

JUNE 16, 1866.

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DR. KEYSER IS A PHYSICIAN OF OVER THIRTY YEARS' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about *Buchu*, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

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I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

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I value your Buchu for its effects on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Penn.

AUG. 11, 1865.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

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FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST IN THE WORLD.

I am acquainted with H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug-store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown sts., Philadelphia.

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BUCHU.

FROM THE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains, Bed-wetting in Children.

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REMARKS FROM CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

After a careful analysis of Helmbold's Preparations, they enjoy our utmost confidence. We consider them safe and reliable. NEEVERS & YATES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1866.

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HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
And IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Nov. 9 by Ocean Telegraph.

The Political News Comparatively Unimportant.

The Mission of Mr. Gladstone to Rome.

He Goes to Reconcile Pope Pius to His Fate.

Progress of the Alliance Between Prussia and Russia.

Latest Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

Condition of the British Cotton Markets.

Prices of Leading American Securities.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Nothing Specially Important in the Way of Political News.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 9—Evening.

There is no political news of moment this evening.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Object of Mr. Gladstone's Mission to Rome.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 9—Noon.

The London *Herald* this morning says that Mr. GLADSTONE's mission to Rome is to reconcile the Pope to his fate.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Projected Political Alliance Not Abandoned.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 9.

The rumor of the failure of the Russo-Prussian alliance is unfounded.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 9—Noon.

The Broker's Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 76,000 bales; Middling Uplands to-day have declined ⅛ of a penny, closing at 14⅛ pence.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 9—Evening.

The market for Cotton is unchanged. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14⅛d. The day's transactions have footed up 10,000 bales.

Lard is declining.

Corn is quoted at 35s. for Mixed Western.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 8—P. M.

Consols closed at 84⅞ for money.

The closing quotations for American Securities are as follows:

United States Five-twenties.....68⅞
Illinois Central.....77
Erie Railway Shares.....51

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 9—Noon.

Consols for money opened at 89⅛.

The following are the closing prices of American Securities:

Erie Railroad Shares.....52
Illinois Central Shares.....77
U. S. Five-Twenties.....69

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 9—Evening.

Consols for Money close at 89⅛.

Erie Shares.....52
United States Five-Twenties.....69
Illinois Central Shares.....77

Petroleum Market.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 8—P. M.

The Petroleum market is heavy. Sales of refined at 1s. 9d. ℔ gallon. The market for Turpentine is heavy.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out of the Steamships Arago and Scotia.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 8—P. M.

The steamship *Arago*, from New-York, arrived at Falmouth to-day, and proceeded for Havre.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, Nov. 9—Noon.

The steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, has arrived here, *en route* to Liverpool.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 9.

The ship *Young Eagle*, Capt. WALKER, from Callao, is aground at Dunkirk.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE MAILS FROM PANAMA.

Arrival of the Steamship Henry Chauncey—Over Half a Million in Treasure.

The Steamship *Henry Chauncey*, Capt. FURBER, from Aspinwall Nov. 1, with merchandise, passengers and treasure to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, arrived at this port last night.

TREASURE LIST.

Panama R. R. Co.	$20,688 20	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$76,669 22
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	35,090 00	Order	50,600 00
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	66,800 00	Cartwright & Harrison	290 00
Eugene Kelly & Co.	61,590 00	Lamman & Kemp	205 00
Lees & Waller	243,419 05	Ribon & Munoz	2,311 00
		Hoadley, Eno & Co	1,646 00
Total			$559,968 47

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Arrival of Gen. Herron—Miscellaneous—Naval.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1866.

We have no news of any particular interest from Bogota, the capital. The interior is quiet, and so is the State of Panama.

Gen. PEDRO A. HERRON, formerly Minister from this Republic to Washington, and son-in-law of President MOSQUERA, arrived at Aspinwall from New-York on the 28th ult. He goes to Bogota. The General has published in the Panama papers a letter addressed to Señores PEDRO DE OBARRIO, MARIANO AROSEMENA, JOSE MARIA HERRERA, RAMON VALLARINO and JOSE DE OBALDIA, in which he recounts the efforts initiated thirty years ago by himself and these gentlemen to construct a railroad across this isthmus, which resulted in the present road. He gives a long and interesting account of the difficulties the proposed enterprise had to encounter from the coolness exhibited toward it by foreign countries, and from the opposition to it of Southern Senators and Representatives in the Congress at Washington, who wanted the road built across Tehuantepec. He then shows how WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, JOHN L. STEPHENS and WILLIAM CHAUNCEY finally realized the thought of himself and the gentlemen to whom his letter is addressed, and accords to them all the praise of the final accomplishment of the great idea. The object of the General's letter is to raise funds here and elsewhere with which to erect a monument on this isthmus to ASPINWALL, STEPHENS and CHAUNCEY. He proposes also, in compliment to Mr. ASPINWALL, the Atlantic terminus of the road shall have the name by which the City is now popularly known (Aspinwall) legalized. It is now legally known as "Colar." The General pays a high compliment to the management of the road, and is glad the stockholders are making much money out of it.

The Panama *Star*, under the head of "An English Baronet," publishes the following spicy paragraph about a genial gentleman who arrived at Panama on the last Australian steamer:

"Sir ROGER TICHBORNE, elder brother of the late Sir A. J. D. TICHBORNE, returns to Europe on the French steamer *Lafayette*, leaving Aspinwall for St. Nazaire on the 1st proximo. Sir ROGER has been leading a private life in Australia for many years past, while his younger brother enjoyed his title and estates at home, his relations supposing him dead, and it was only on receiving news of his brother's death that he came forward from his retirement to take possession of his title and estates, which are worth some £25,000 per annum.

The new baronet is in the prime of life, a portly gentleman, weighing 250 lbs., but of an active, athletic frame; a great lover of horses and field sports generally, and notwithstanding his eighteen stone weight, he is withal a splendid rider, having apparently spent more of his life in the saddle than on foot.

A British Company, at the head of which is Capt. BEDFORD PIM, of Nicaragua Railroad notoriety, who are buying mines and other property in Central and South America, and placing it on the stock market at London, have purchased the sugar estate of Dr. KRATOCHVIL, of this city, situated on the Ballano River, fifty miles from here. The lands are any number of miles in depth, and border six miles on the river. The price paid was $50,000. A company has been formed to work the estate on a large scale. If they succeed, they will have imitators, much to the benefit of Panama.

The United States double-ender *Wateree* will leave this bay for Callao, *via* Guayaquil, on Saturday. The *Mohongo* will remain in port. The gunboat *De Soto* is at Aspinwall, expecting daily to be relieved.

The French steamer from St. Nazaire to Aspinwall is now three days overdue. The *Golden Age* waited one day for her before leaving for San Francisco with the *William Chauncey's* passengers.

The National Government of Colombia is now bothering itself and bothering American commerce again by its claim for tonnage dues. There is not the least chance of their recovering it from American vessels.

Senora Donna JOSEFA DOLORES AROSEMENA DE RICE, wife of the United States Consul at Aspinwall, and daughter of Don MARIANO AROSEMENA of this city, died in Panama on the 29th. The Consuls at Aspinwall, and all the shipping, English, French and American, placed their flags at half mast on the day of her funeral. The Panama *Star* publishes the following on the sad and unexpected event:

"The inexorable Angel of Death, who hath no compassion for widowed husbands, orphans, relatives and disconsolate friends, has laid his rude hands on one of the most beautiful and useful lives. The Senora Donna JOSEFA DOLORES AROSEMENA DE RICE is dead. An exemplary wife, a loving daughter, an excellent mother, a faithful friend, adorned with all the virtues and qualities that make the woman the idol of her family and the ornament of society—her death leaves a vacuum that it will be impossible to fill. We sympathize deeply with the worthy husband and the venerable father in their profound sorrow for the irreparable loss they have been called upon to suffer."

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Difficulties between Chili, Peru and Spain—Condition of Peru.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1866.

By the French mail steamer from Callao we have dates from Callao and Lima to the 22d October, and a few days later than our last dates from Chili.

Peru.

The item of most interest is that relating to the proposed settlement of difficulties of Chili and Peru with Spain. It appears that England and France (some say the United States also) have proposed to mediate, not arbitrate, as the papers have it, on the matter, and that the mediation has been or will be accepted. The Chilian Minister at Lima, Señor MARTINEZ, had left for Santiago de Chili, and it is surmised he carries the proposition of the two European Powers for peace to Santiago de Chili. It is proposed that an armistice shall be declared that the parties may have time to deliberate. Among the reports is one that Ecuador and Bolivia are not included in this arrangement, but this is probably not the fact, as Chili and Peru can hardly desert their allies in the final settlement.

A letter written to the Panama *Chronicle* says: "Peru will reject the Spanish claims for church property. Private claimants for property abandoned during the revolution for independence will, however, be allowed to prosecute their claims, individually, in the Courts of the Republic. Whether the war continues or not, will much depend upon Spain's ceding this point." (Which point?) "In the event of the Spanish Government refusing this concession, the war will be prosecuted by Peru with the greatest vigor."

Col. PRADO, Dictator of Peru, appears to have completely stifled, so far as Lima is concerned, the attempt to "oust" him. The leading men have been imprisoned or banished. Gen. VARGAS MACHUCA, of Areguipa, with three others are held in the castle at Callao. In the meantime an outbreak has occurred in the Province of Areguipa, but it is believed, also, that the revolutionists there have come to grief. Twenty-three of the principals have been nabbed by the Government, among them, Col. CANSECO, and the gunboat *Tumbez* has been sent to Iquique to bring up Gen. RAMON CASTILLA, if he has been or can be caught. The fact is, Peru is so fond of domestic strife, that nothing but a strong military government suffices her needs.

The elections commenced on the 22d, and will last three days. No doubt Col. PRADO will be elected President, but he will be lucky if he holds on to the reins of Government a year—especially as the Church is generally inimical to him.

Señor JUAN A. PALAZUELA, Secretary of the Chilian Minister to Peru, died at Lima on the 16th October.

Bolivia.

The Government has demanded of the Brazilian Minister explanations in regard to its course in allowing Spain to refit her fleet in ports of Brazil.

Chili.

The propositions of France and England to mediate in the Spanish quarrel are under discussion in the Chilian papers. It is even asserted that Chili "has accepted, in the abstract, her mediation."

Central America.

We have dates to the 27th of October from Costa Rica, and a few days older from the other four Republics. They are all in peace. DON FERNANDO GUZMAN appears now to be the favorite candidate for President of Nicaragua.

The imports into the port of Libertad, Salvador, for the year ending in September, 1866, were valued at $297,290, and the exports at $48,770.

In Costa Rica the exequaturs of Messrs. JUAN and ADOLFO KNOHR, Consuls for Peru and Prussia, have been canceled on charges connected with their Custom-house affairs.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Organization of a General Court-Martial.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Nov. 9.

A general Court-martial has been convened at this city, by order of Gen. SICKLES, for the trial of Maj. ALEXANDER GOSLIN, A. Q. M., of Buffalo, N. Y., and other prisoners. The Court is composed as follows: Gen. N. GOFF, of Rhode Island; Col. A. G. BRADY, of Connecticut; Lieut.-Col. M. K. HOGAN, Surgeon, U. S. A., of New-York; Brevet Maj. E. CRAWFORD, of Pennsylvania; Capt. A. W. SHAFFER, of New-York, and Brig.-Gen. R. AVERY, of New-York, Judge-Advocate.

The Court has organized, and will proceed with the trial of Capt. C. BROWN, Thirty-seventh United States Colored Troops, of Boston, Acting Commissary, under charges alleging various fraudulent sales of Government property.

The case of Maj. GOSLIN is not ready for trial, and will not be taken up for a week.

The Military Commission for the trial of the Bureau cases is still in session, but has no cases before it on trial.

Fall of a Flour Mill—Two Persons Killed.

WESTCHESTER, Penn., Friday, Nov. 9.

The large flour mill at Chadd's Ford, on the Brandywine, fell to-day from the pressure of 17,000 bushels of wheat stored up stairs. Two men were killed. Most of the wheat was washed down the stream.

CANADA.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

A Motion to Quash the Indictments—One of the Captors of Booth Among the Prisoners—Their Appearance—Diamond Acquitted.

TORONTO, Friday, Nov. 9.

The Court met at 10 o'clock this morning. The same counsel acted for the Crown and the defence as in the previous trials.

PETER CURRAN, *alias* Doye, and HENRY LAVELLE were first put in the dock. The former is a tall, stout man, with a light complexion, blue eyes, moustache and beard, and has the appearance of a laboring man. He seemed to be between 40 and 50 years of age. HENRY LAVELLE is about the same age, has dark eyes and hair, and a most unassuring countenance. He was dressed in a shabby suit of black and wore a white necktie.

Mr. MCKENZIE moved to quash the indictments on the same grounds as in O'NEIL's case, and the further ground that the offence took place previous to the passing of Acts 29 and 30 Vic., chap. 4.

The indictments having been read, the prisoners by direction of counsel pleaded "Not guilty."

His Lordship asked when the counsel would be ready for their trial. Mr. MCKENZIE replied some time, as he had been unable to procure the required witnesses, and asked that the time allowed be indefinite.

Hon. J. CAMERON thought it would be better to name some day for the witnesses to be here. The Crown had been put to considerable expense, and was prepared to proceed in all the cases in which true bills have been found.

Mr. MCKENZIE said he should propose before the end of the day that the remainder of the cases be deferred to the next assizes.

His Lordship said he would be satisfied with any arrangement that could be arrived at.

The prisoners were then removed.

JOHN GALLAGHER, JOHN GRACE, DANIEL QUINN and JOHN MORAN were then placed in the dock.

GRACE, since his incarceration, has received $1,650 as his portion of the reward offered for the capture of JOHN WILKES BOOTH, he being one of the troopers who joined in the capture.

Mr. MCKENZIE made the same motion in these cases as in the others, and the prisoners then severally pleaded "Not guilty."

BERNARD QUINN was next arraigned. He is a tall, powerful-looking man, between 40 and 50 years of age. He pleaded not guilty, and Mr. MCKENZIE made the same motion as before.

PATRICK DONOHUE, who was next placed in the dock, was quite respectable in appearance, and stated that he was anxious to have his trial proceeded with as soon as possible. He pleaded not guilty, and, by consent of counsel, his trial was fixed for the 13th inst. Mr. MCKENZIE also moved to quash the indictment in the case.

FREDERICK FRY, a Swiss, next appeared at the bar—a small man, with most repulsive features. He stated that he had served in the British and United States armies. Mr. MCKENZIE said he would be ready to try the case by the middle of next week, and made motion to quash the indictment.

In the case of WILLIAM BAKER, the same plea was put in by counsel; and the defendant pleaded not guilty, and stated that he was not ready for trial.

At this stage a lengthy discussion took place between the counsel as to the postponement of HUGHES' case.

The Queen *vs.* McGRATH. In this case, which was tried yesterday, and resulted in a verdict of not guilty, after the rendering of which a new indictment was preferred against the prisoner, Mr. MCKENZIE, for the prisoner, pleaded *auterfois acquit.*

Hon. J. H. CAMERON desired a jury to be empanelled at once to try the issue. Mr. MCKENZIE requested delay until to-morrow. Mr. CAMERON said he would join issue upon the plea, but objected to a postponement; the plea was a dilatory one, and there was no reason why the matter could not be at once decided. Unless an affidavit was put in he could not consent. Mr. MCKENZIE stated that he required time to consider the question; and after some discussion it was agreed that the issue raised in the case should be tried on Monday.

JAMES BURK, JAMES SPAULDING and WILLIAM ORR were then placed in the dock, and, having been arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and stated they were not ready for trial.

Mr. MCKENZIE made the usual motion to quash the indictments.

In the case of *The Queen Daniel* vs. *Diamond*, some time was occupied in empanelling a Jury, twenty jurors being challenged by the prisoner's counsel.

Mr. MCNAB, in opening the case for the Crown, observed that the indictment in this case charged the prisoner as an American citizen, and was framed the same as the others that had been preferred.

The prisoner was arrested on Saturday, the 2d of June, at a place called Frenchman's Creek, with a six-barreled revolver in his possession; and from the suspicious account he had given of himself, the Crown had deemed it their duty to indict him. As there were a number of witnesses, he would proceed to call the evidence.

John Metcalfe sworn: I was present at the fight at Ridgeway, and saw Ensign Eachren shot there; the prisoner made the following statement, which I took down at the time; he said he was an American citizen, and a native of Ireland; that he was a Roman Catholic, and worked as a peddler; that he usually resided in Philadelphia, and left there for Pittsburgh; that he was in Buffalo six or seven weeks before the raid; that he came over into Canada on the 1st of June; that he returned to Buffalo the same night, and crossed over again on Saturday, when he was arrested.

Reuben Mosier sworn: On Saturday morning, by direction of Capt. King, I arrested the prisoner about four miles from Fort Erie, on the banks of the Niagara River; I asked of him if he had any arms; he replied, "No;" I then searched him, when he told me that he had a revolver, and put his hand in his pocket and drew it out; I took it from him; it was a six-barreled revolver, loaded, but not capped.

Cross-examined by Mr. McKensie—When I arrested him he said he was no Fenian.

Thomas Somersbury sworn: I belong to the Welland Battery, and was present with several others when the prisoner was arrested; as we were going down the river, some one cried out, "A Fenian!" Capt. King then ordered us to arrest him; he said he was no Fenian, but refused to state where he came from; there were some cartridges taken from him by one Higgins.

Nelson Higgins sworn: Corroborated the evidence of the preceding witness.

Elon Topper sworn, but objected to by Mr. MCKENZIE on the ground that the witness' name was not on the back of the indictment: "The Fenians arrived in Fort Erie on the 1st of June."

Mr. MCKENZIE here objected that so far there was no evidence that the prisoner was a Fenian, and the witness could not be asked what other persons did until it was proved that the prisoner was connected with Fenianism.

His Lordship overruled the objection.

Examination continued: They asked provisions for one thousand men, but there were not as many as that; they landed at the lower ferry, and thence marched to the village; some of them strayed on the brow of the hill, and the others were in Front-street searching for provisions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fleming—It is a customary thing in the States to carry revolvers.

Joseph Newbeggins sworn: When the Fenians left our farm they went down the river road about four miles, and then went down the town line between Bertie and Willoughby; the prisoner was arrested on Edwin Hersey's farm, about four miles from Fort Erie.

This closed the case for the Crown.

The following witnesses were called for the defence;

Joseph Coone, sworn—I reside in Buffalo and am Superintendent of the Buffalo Iron and Nail Company; the prisoner was in our employ for about a month before the raid as a puddler; he was a transient hand; on the 2d of June I heard that he was in Canada; when with us he bore a good character; I am an Englishman and have resided in the State since 1830; in times of excitement it is customary to carry revolvers; at the time of the raid a good many people went over to Canada out of curiosity.

Cross-examined—I employ between two and three hundred hands. The factory is quite close to where the Fenians embarked.

Margaret Sweeny sworn: I reside at Black Rock; I know the prisoner; he boarded at my house; he was there on Friday, the first of June; I remember the day by the boys making such a fuss looking at the company going beyant into Canada; my son called the prisoner up in the morning; I generally go to bed early, but the boys don't.

Cross-examined by Mr. McNab: The Fenians were beyond the river when I got up; I saw nothing of the prisoner after Friday morning; he was of good character and as good a boy as was ever in that house.

Kate McTague, sworn: I keep a saloon at Black Rock, and know the prisoner; on Thursday night I saw the prisoner taking his beer in my shop; I also saw him on Friday night and Saturday morning; I remember the Fenians passing over into Canada in June last.

Mr. MCKENZIE then put in the affidavits of JOHN JENKINS and others, of New-York, as to the prisoner's character. This closed the case for the defence.

Mr. MCKENZIE addressed the Jury in a long and eloquent speech in behalf of the prisoners. R. A. HARRISON replied in behalf of the Crown, in a temperate and eloquent speech.

The Grand Jury entered the Court, bringing in true bills against PATRICK COONEY and JOHN COONEY. His Lordship then charged the Jury. The Jury retired at 4:30, and returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

The following letter was received to-day by one of the Crown officers, purporting to come from MICHAEL MURPHY:

BUFFALO, Nov. 7, 1866.

SIR: The Fenians, Irish-like, I am ashamed to say, have adhered to their enemies. Now I wish to propose a plan and all this trouble for you in Canada. Get together all your Fenian prisoners and take them to the American lines and send them over, with a warning not to be caught again. That will end the matter at once. These people might have made you trouble if they had gone with the Union Party. They have gone as they always have, with their enemies, and now will have to get their help from them, and little can they get from them. All they want of them are their votes, and now they know they can have them in any event; so they will give no aid to their schemes to invade your country, for they see they can only go against the Republicans as they always have done.

My countrymen—I am very sorry to say—profess to love liberty, but still go for the party which does not love it. They do not understand the meaning of the word; in fact, they do not know what they want; if they do, they know not how to realize it. There will be an end to Fenian troubles here and elsewhere, you will see. So let go your prisoners and the only thing which will give the agitators anything to agitate about will be gone. All will conclude that it is best for Ireland to remain under the control of England, as they have not sense enough to control themselves. Yours, respectfully,

MICHAEL MURPHY.

The Government and People in Favor of Clemency Toward the Condemned Fenians.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Friday, Nov. 9.

The *Minerve*, the French Government organ in this city, says, to-day, it has no doubt that the Governor will exercise the prerogative of mercy in favor of Priest MCMAHON. Public opinion, as manifested through the Press and otherwise, is coming round to the side of mercy for all the prisoners, and this not in consequence of Fenian threats of an invasion, but in spite of them.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Nov. 9.

The Police authorities are instructed to cause the arrest and detention of all suspicious characters found in the city. Under the *habeas corpus* suspension act passed last session, magistrates are empowered to cause the arrest of any persons suspected of countenancing or encouraging designs against the Government or people, and to commit them to prison, there to remain without trial or bail until the 8th of June next. Yesterday arrests began. Four men were committed, viz., JAMES and JOHN DUDLEY, CHARLES CASH and ALEXANDER NICHOLSON. The DUDLEYS profess to hail from Brooklyn, and are moulders by trade; CASH says that he came from Lancashire, England, NICHOLSON from Scotland. It is expected to be proven that DUDLEY is an assumed name—the proper one being DONEGAN.

Aid for the Quebec Sufferers—Thirty Thousand Dollars from England—Arrests of Suspicious Characters.

QUEBEC, C. E., Friday, Nov. 9.

It is understood that Her Majesty's steamer *Niger* will proceed to Halifax, and her place here be supplied by two gunboats, manned by drafts from Her Majesty's steamer *Aurora*.

The New-Brunswick Government has given $6,000 to the Quebec sufferers, and Nova Scotia has given $5,000.

The Mayor has received another cable telegram, authorizing a draft of three thousand five hundred pounds sterling on account of the relief fund.

Contributions from England already reach $35,000; those from the States, over $10,000.

The weather is mild.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 9.

OFFICE SEEKERS AFTER THE NAVAL OFFICE.

The President is again besieged by New-Yorkers with reference to a successor to Gen. DIX as Naval Officer. It is understood here that Gen. DIX will resign on the 15th inst. Among those who are urging their friends for the position is FERNANDO WOOD, who came over to-day, and had an interview on the subject with the President to-night. The probability is that an appointment of a successor to Gen. DIX will be made the early part of next week. As yet it is difficult to say who is likely to be the lucky man.

MEXICAN NEWS.

The Mexican Legation received to-day official dispatches from Chihuahua up to the 15th ult. Gen. ARANDA was already on his way to Durango. It was thought that the Imperial garrison would evacuate the city before the approach of Gen. ARANDA. The official paper of the 15th ult., publishes the official report of Gen. CORRENO of the important victory obtained by his troops over the French at Palos Puerti, near Mazatlan, on the 17th of September last. A decree from President JUAREZ dated on the 15th of October, is also published. It declares that the Samsiana Tehuantepec Company to open steam communication by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec having failed to fulfill the obligations imposed upon them by the decrees of Sept. 7, 1857, March 28, 1859, and Oct. 25, 1860, have lost all their rights to that undertaking. A grant for the same is made to the Tehuantepec Transit Company, organized lately in the City of New-York. This Company sent, some months ago, a special agent to the Mexican Government, to negotiate for this grant. The grant is liberal, while it fully protects the rights and interests of Mexico. President JUAREZ had pardoned their lives to two persons who joined the French while they were at Chihuahua, and who had been sentenced to death by the Courts.

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

A paper published in this city, which assumes to be the organ of the Administration, comes out to-day in an editorial and says: "With the authority of the Government, we take great pleasure in announcing that LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico, accompanied by E. L. PLUMB, Esq., Secretary of Legation, and Lieut.-Gen. WM. T. SHERMAN and his chief of staff, will positively leave the port of New-York to-morrow on board of the United States steam frigate *Susquehanna*. This war-ship will be commanded by Capt. ALFRED TAYLOR, a distinguished officer of the navy." The same journal has heretofore labored to prove that the statement which appeared originally and exclusively in the TIMES, relative to this Mexican matter, was without foundation in fact. Our dispatch was made upon as high authority as the self-styled organ of the administration now claims to make its announcement. The statements of your correspondent on this subject have been strictly true in every particular.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day made the following appointments: JOSEPH D. WELLS, of District of Columbia, agent for the Flat Head and other confederated tribes of Indians in Montana Territory; JOEL B. BASSETT, of Minnesota, agent for the Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pilleger and Winnebagoest bands, and the Indians of Red Lake and Pembina.

INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

A delegation of twenty to thirty prominent western men, including Hon. Mr. MUNGEN, Member of Congress elect, from Ohio, called upon the President this afternoon and urged the removal of Mr. ROLLINS and the appointment of Mr. SPOONER as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

THE GREAT IRISH HERO.

JOHN MITCHEL, who has returned from exile, is looked for here hourly by the Fenians. MITCHEL goes to Richmond where there is to be a great Fenian gathering.

GEORGIA.

Rejection of the Constitutional Amendment.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Friday, Nov. 9.

The Legislature rejected the Constitutional Amendment. The rejecting resolution reads:

Resolved, That the Legislature of Georgia declines to ratify the amendment adding the fourteenth article to the Constitution of the United States.

A motion was made in the Senate to postpone its consideration to some future day, but was amended to mere adopting of the above resolution; and this passed yeas 36, nays none—the whole Senate voting.

In the House the vote stood, yeas, 131; nays, 2.

Mr. ELLINGTON, of Gilmour, and Mr. HUMPHREYS, of Faunier, Committee on reporting this resolution, accompany the report with a lengthy argument, in substance as follows:

"*First*—That the States of United States alone are authorized to consider Constitutional Amendments.

Second—That such amendments must be proposed by two-thirds of Congress or the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States.

Third—That Georgia was one of the original States, and must have always continued such, unless she reserved the right to secede, or give the Federal Government right to eject her.

The report adduces the legislations of Congress, proclamations of Presidents, and the issues made during the war by the Government of the United States, to prove that it was held by the Government that no State could secede, and only interrupted the practical relations of the States thereto; and the suppression of the rebellion was to restore these relations fully, and the Constitution would then become the supreme law of the land.

The argument then goes on to declare that Georgia and other States are integral parts of Congress, and no constitutional Congress can be convened while such integral portions are forcibly excluded. It says the adoption of the emancipation amendment is no precedent for the adoption of this, the Southern States having at that time no delegations to be received into Congress, as now, when denied admittance, and then conclusively saying that as the amendment in question was not proposed by two-thirds of the constitutional Congress, the Committee recommend the adoption of the resolution above given.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Important Petroleum Company Suit.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Nov. 9.

There is a highly important suit before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, involving several millions of dollars. Chief-Judge WOODWARD and Judges STRONG, REED, THOMPSON and AGNEW are sitting on the appeal.

A. B. FINES, assignee, *vs.* HALDEMAN and others was fully argued, and excited much attention.

The counsel for appellants were WALTER H. LOWRIE, Ex-Chief Justice, THOMAS M. MARSHALL, F. CARROLL BREWSTER, of Philadelphia, and R. BIDDLE ROBERTS; counsel for appellees, F. F. BACKUS and HEIDSEICK. The decision of the Court will be looked for with great interest, as the amount involved is immense. This case interests especially all stockholders in Dalzell, McElhenny Consolidated Petroleum Company of New-York, Webster, People's Fountain, Oceanic, Northern Light, and twenty other companies.

BALTIMORE.

The Habeas Corpus Case Continued.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 9.

An argument on the *habeas corpus* case of the Police Commissioners and Sheriff THOMPSON, was continued to-day before Judge BARTOL. At a late hour adjournment was had until Saturday, when the arguments of the counsel will be resumed. It is supposed that BARTOL will not render a decision upon the points involved before Saturday.

Mysterious Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 9.

A journeyman baker, residing in the southern part of the city, was found in the cellar of his house to-day, with his throat cut. He was removed to the hospital and soon died. The affair is involved in complete mystery.

CALIFORNIA.

Mining Stocks—Whalers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 9.

The mines have declared dividends as follows: Empire, $6; Savage, $75; Yellow Jacket, $50.

The bark *Louisa Kahn* sailed for Hong Kong to-day with $22,000 in treasure.

The bark *Endeavor* arrived to-day from the Ochotsk Sea, with 650 barrels of oil and 8,000 pounds of bone. She reports the whalers as follows: *Josephine*, with 1,150 barrels; *Onward*, with 1,150 barrels; *J. D. Thompson*, with 1,100 barrels; *Sunbeam*, with 525 barrels; *Sea Breeze*, with 650 barrels; *Wm. Roach*, with 750 barrels; *Java*, with 500 barrels; *Active*, with 220 barrels; *Cicero*, with 200 barrels; *Rainbow*, with 150 barrels; *Washington*, with 60 barrels; *William Henry*, with 250 barrels; *Oregon*, with 300 barrels; *Comet*, with 90 barrels, and *Midas*, with 450 barrels.

Illinois Election.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Sixty counties in this State give a Republican majority of 43,000 votes—a gain of 28,000 since 1864. The Legislature stands about as follows: Senate, 16 Republicans, 9 Democrats; House, 58 Republicans and 27 Democrats.

WALL-STREET AGAIN.

Alleged Fraudulent Stock Transactions—$13,000 Involved—Arrest of Two of the Alleged Guilty Parties.

The excitement in Wall-street over the recent bond and gold-check robberies has scarcely subsided before we are startled with the announcement of alleged fraudulent transactions in the "Street," which, if true, are no less dishonorable to the perpetrators than were the recent enormous embezzlements to those who committed them. The parties implicated in this case are three Wall-street operators, named RIELY, HARRIOT, and WHEELER, who are charged with fraud alleged to have been perpetrated under the following circumstances: Among the many other gold companies whose value in the market is merely nominal, is the Downieville Gold Mining Company, of Colorado. In this arrangement it is charged that the parties above-named held a very large interest recently—so large as to entitle one of them, RILEY, to a trusteeship in the Company. Resolving to improve this relationship, these parties set about devising some plan of "raising the wind," through the means of the stock which they held, and their intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the Company. It was resolved at once that a "corner" should be made in the stock—or, in other words, that they, with a number of other parties, should purchase largely at buyer's options, and so give the shares a fictitious value, when a nice operation could be effected. On Wednesday of the present week the "corner" was started; the stock which had hitherto been quoted at low figures was readily forced up to $2 85 per share, at which price large quantities were disposed of. In the midst of the excitement which ensued upon the rise in value of the stock, it is alleged that the accused went to the firm of FISK, BELDON & CO., who are brokers doing business in Broad-street, and desired to borrow some money on 14,000 shares of the same. Believing the stock to be worth its quoted value, the brokers were readily induced to advance $12,700 upon it. But a short time elapsed, however, before it was discovered that the value was only fictitious; the market fell rapidly, and the day after the hypothecation of the stock it could be purchased, it is said, at 90 cents per share, and yesterday it hung fire at 25 cents. The brokers then began to believe that they had been imposed upon, and accordingly took steps at once to secure the arrest of the guilty parties. Deputy Sheriff MCGONIGAL was intrusted with the task, in the accomplishment of which he was partially successful. RILEY and WHEELER were apprehended and at once taken before the Sheriff, where they were admitted to bail, Mr. BELDON, one of the swindled firm, appearing as their surety. This was on Wednesday afternoon. Yesterday the bailor again appeared before the Sheriff, surrendered the bail, and delivered the parties up once more to the custody of the Sheriff, who conveyed them to the Ludlow-street Jail, where they are now confined. The charge against them appears to be that they conspired to raise the stock to a fictitious value, and then borrowed upon it at those figures, intending thereby to defraud those with whom they hypothecated the stock. There are also intimations of an enormous over-issue of shares, with which these same parties are said to be connected, but nothing definite is known at present with respect to this charge. The prisoners are young men and very respectably connected in this City. They say that they are entirely guiltless of the crime with which they are charged; that the transaction was a perfectly legitimate business affair, such as is carried on every day in Wall-street, and that on a fair examination of the facts of the case, they are sure of a speedy acquittal. They desire that the public will suspend judgment upon them until an opportunity is offered them to establish their innocence. HARRIOT has not as yet been arrested. His whereabouts are unknown.

SERIOUS FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.—Shortly before noon yesterday a serious fire broke out in the dwelling-house No. 162 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, which at one time threatened serious consequences. The fire originated in some unaccountable manner in a room on the third floor, the family occupying which are absent. About $5,000 worth of pistols were stored in the room, and these were damaged to the amount of $500. The owner, Mr. WILKINS, foreman of the Continental Screw Company, was to have delivered them to a purchaser yesterday afternoon. There was no insurance upon the pistols. The building, which is owned by the estate of Mrs. B. P. GREGORY, was damaged about $1,500, and is fully insured. The house was occupied by three families, whose furniture was damaged to the amount of $500, upon which there is no insurance.

THE LOSS OF THE EVENING STAR.

Result of the Official Investigation.

Testimony as to the Seaworthiness of the Vessel.

The Ship Lost by an Error of the Captain.

Weakness of the Crew a Probable Cause of the Disaster.

The New-York Inspectors Exonerated from Blame.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 9.

The official investigation ordered by the Treasury Department into the causes that led to the terrible loss of the steamship *Evening Star* has been concluded, and the report submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by Capt. N. M. MEW, who is in charge of the administration of the steamship laws.

The report is very lengthy and exhaustive. Mr. WATERBURY, ship-builder, of the firm of ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & WATERBURY, testifies under oath that she was as strong a ship as he had ever built in his 28 years' experience. A full description of the manner in which the ship was built then follows, with this concluding commentary:

From this it will be seen that the ship was thoroughly well built, and that so much of current report to the contrary is manifestly erroneous. The engines, though built in 1854, and originally intended for lake navigation, are proved to have been of sufficient capacity and power for the ship, and the evidence shows that in neither engines nor boiler was any defect discovered. Her spars, sails and rigging were all new and in excellent condition. She was not provided, however, with any extra spars or sails. The ship's company was composed of captain, first and second officers, boatswain, and ten seamen. The engine department was composed of one Chief Engineer, two assistants, three water-tenders, six firemen and eight coal passers. She was provided with all the life-boats required by law, six in number, beside one extra twenty-feet boat additional. The ship had once been ashore on Pickle Reef, Florida, on the 31st of May last, and evidence was taken to show the extent of injury she then suffered. It appears that though on the reef fifty hours, she continued her voyage to New-Orleans, returned and made another trip. In July it was thought best to give her an overhauling, which was done, and it was discovered that her keel was split in places extending from about midships to thirty feet aft, but it was not started any way in the seams. This portion of her keel was removed and a new piece put on and securely fastened.

She was completely overhauled in other respects by the local inspectors in New-York before leaving the ways, and it was found that she was in as good condition as ever. The conclusion of the report with reference to the seaworthy condition of the vessel is in the following language:

"The evidence seems to be conclusive on this point, and the testimony proves that up to her sailing for the last time from New-York she was a good, serviceable, seaworthy vessel."

The details of the disaster as developed by the evidence are thus given with great minuteness. The final sinking of the ship being caused by the heavy sea forcing the forward gangway and pouring great volumes of water into the engine-room, which it was impossible to relieve the ship of, as there was no ship's carpenter on board, nor any apparatus for the purpose. Capt. MEW, in recapitulating the testimony, arrives at the conclusion that the principal cause of the disaster was an error of judgment on the part of the Captain, because, having strong premonitions of the storm, he might have avoided its main force by changing his course. He did not do so, however, but kept on in his direct course, encountering the full force of the storm in the evening. The report says:

"It will be seen that from the first hour the settled course of the storm was northward, and it is believed that had the ship been headed west early in the afternoon of Tuesday, the vessel might have been saved by escaping the full fury of the tempest, and running into a moderate gale on the other side of the Gulf Stream. This, it is believed, would have been the part of wisdom, if acted upon in season. But it is likewise certain that to attempt to run his ship after the gale had culminated in the hurricane, would have been a hazardous experiment, and his only chance for safety would have been to keep his ship's head to the sea, which, it is believed, might have been done by means of a drag, assisted by a little show of canvas on her mainmast. Nothing of the sort was even attempted, and from the time she fell off into the trough of the sea, no effort seems to have been made to haul her up, after the rudder was secured, and the only means of safety in the judgment of the Captain seems to have been in keeping the ship free of the water which she shipped, by bailing, &c., in the hope that the storm might abate. It is a wonder that the vessel lived so long under these circumstances."

The report further says: I confess to the belief in the possibility of saving the vessel, she being so staunch in her hull, had there been a carpenter on board. The ultimate cause of her going down was the shipping of such immense quantities of water through the breaches in her upper works on the starboard side. Whether Capt. KNAPP would have been led to adopt expedients for getting the ship's head to wind or sea had he had a larger crew, it is impossible to say; but taking into consideration his long experience at sea and his reputation as a seaman, it is difficult to account for the fact of his not having done so, excepting on the ground of the evident inability of any such attempt with so weak a crew. Indeed, with the few seamen at his disposal in such a gale, he must have felt himself comparatively helpless. The report in conclusion says: "It gives me much satisfaction in being able to state that the Inspectors in New-York, who are sound, practical men, discharged their whole duty in the inspection of the *Evening Star* in August last."

ANOTHER STABBING AFFAIR.

A Discarded Husband's Revenge upon His Wife and Her Paramour—Both Dangerously Stabbed—Arrest of the Guilty Party.

GEORGE WEIKLER and his wife CAROLINE, who resided, until recently, at No. 235 East Houston-street, have, of late, lived unhappily together. From some cause best known to themselves only, they found it impossible to agree, and the only thing left to be done, according to CAROLINE's best opinion, was to separate. This the husband would not listen to; for, much as he suffered at home, and unhappy as were his relations with his wife, he still clung tenaciously to his partner, and refused to be separated from her. Determined, however, that he should leave her, CAROLINE forcibly ejected her husband from the house a short time since. For this he determined to be revenged. Accordingly, at a late hour last night he went to her house, where he found her deeply interested in another man, who enjoys the name of FRANCIS BANGER. Not liking the situation, and by no means willing to accept it, the enraged husband drew a large pocket-knife, with the blade of which he stabbed BANGER in the breast. Alarmed at the fury of her husband, the woman started for the door with the intention of calling assistance, when she received a severe incised wound in the left side with the same instrument. WEIKLER then again stabbed the disturber of his peace a second time, cutting him severely in the back of the head. Attracted by the cries of the wounded pair, Officer O'BRIEN rushed into the house, where he at once arrested the would-be murderer, and conveyed him to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, where he was locked up for the night. The injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies in a critical situation. The woman is not dangerously injured, the knife not having reached the vital parts. It is thought she will soon recover.

POLITICAL TOPICS.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION—ANTAGONISTIC IDEAS.

Reply to "Georgia"—Error of History Corrected—Southern Logic—Refusal of Rebels to Accept its Conclusions—The South Must Take the Amendment or Remain as They Are.

THE BEECHES, Friday, Nov. 2, 1866.

My residence in the country prevents a reply to correspondents as promptly as the interest of the case sometimes demands. The letter of "Georgia," in the TIMES of Oct. 28, requires a brief comment, in order to put the antagonistic ideas in a clear light. "Georgia" writes in a style so terse, and with a fairness so uncommon, that he can do the South more good than a thousand bombastic champions of an extinct chivalry. If "Georgia" could manage to suppress the press of Richmond, Raleigh, Memphis, Mobile and New-Orleans it would be an incalculable benefit to the Southern people, and enable such a man as he is to do his countrymen some good. As it is, the bitterness of the Southern press—the blusterings of WISE, LETCHER and HAMPTON—the laudations of LEE—the revival of State military academies, and the sublime impudence of rebel chiefs, asking to take part in that Government which they attempted to destroy, neutralizes all that "Georgia" can say, and silences the kindly emotions with which I and thousands of others would have received any endeavors to heal the wounds of our common country; for, notwithstanding "Georgia's" denial that we are a nation I cannot help thinking that he and I have something in common; something national in common; something that we rejoice together in, and something that we glory together in before the nations of the earth. Permit me to say that the the very fact that the Southern people are striving and agonizing to get into the nation and take part in the Government they lately repudiated is conclusive that they believe there is a nation and a Government. The wild theory of sovereign States has already faded from their minds like

"The baseless fabric of a vision."

"Georgia" states the political theory of JOHN C. CALHOUN quite as well and as strongly as that gentleman himself. I notice it, not to argue, (what is beyond argument,) but to illustrate the present position of affairs.

1. Some errors of history. "Georgia" says:

"The country had peace on this question until 1829, when a new generation having sprung up at the North, to whom Slavery was unknown, its existence in the States that retained it became with them solely a question of religious fanaticism, in which the guarantees of the constitutional compact were entirely disregarded. As religious fanatics they could have accomplished little."

The country did not have peace till 1829. On the contrary, the severest political conflict, short of war, was in 1819-20 on the Missouri question. After a bitter contest, the Missouri Compromise was carried in the House of Representatives by six votes, of which three were from Connecticut, and, I think, three from New-York. Pennsylvania and the Northwest stood, as they do to-day, on the rock of principle, unmoved by the threats of the South or the patronage of Government. The three men from Connecticut who voted for the Compromise were burned in effigy throughout the State, and the North was almost unanimous against that Compromise. The Administration (Southern) did then what it does now—paid as many renegades with office as it possibly could. So much for peace before 1829.

Now for what "Georgia" calls "religious fanaticism." This religious fanaticism, so far from coming in with "a new generation," was preached by JONATHAN EDWARDS one hundred years ago, and has never ceased to be preached in the church, with increasing volume and force, from that day to this, and whatever "Georgia" may think about it, what he calls "religious fanaticism" has done the whole work of destroying slavery. It is true that there have always been men in the Church, like PALMER and THORNWELL, and VAN DYKE and WILSON, who really do not belong to the era of Christianity, but take all their ideas from the Mosaic Dispensation, and are utterly incapable, morally and intellectually, of comprehending that man and his civilization have moved a step in four thousand years. But man has moved, and moved mainly by what is called "religious fanaticism." I would like to know, if St. Paul, and WICKLIFFE, and HUSS and LUTHER and CALVIN were not "religious fanatics" of the first water? And, I should like to know what potentates or politicians have accomplished greater revolutions than they did? "Georgia" makes one of the commonest and one of the most dangerous mistakes in supposing that "religious fanaticism" accomplished "little." It accomplishes everything in the movement of ideas and societies. Politicians did move, but they moved because they were compelled to. There is nothing so good or so powerful as the conviction of the human soul. Slavery has been abolished by the conviction of the American mind, preached into it by Press and Pulpit for one hundred years. The war was the mere catastrophe of the falling house, whose foundations had been wholly taken away.

2. The Logic of Rebellion.

"Examining the Constitution of the United States, its letter, its spirit, and with the aid of contemporaneous history, we find it to be a compact, or treaty, between sovereign and independent States. * * * The Constitution not having been formed by the people of the United States, but by the people of each State respectively, there could be no central authority to rebel against. A man's allegiance was due to his State, and he was bound to follow her fortunes or be a traitor."

No nation—no Government—no allegiance due to a Government! Let it be so; for present purposes let us admit it. Can "Georgia" tell me *how* the rebel States can take part in a Government which does not exist? how the rebel people can belong to a nation which is no nation? how they can give their allegiance (although professing willingness) to an authority which they deny? Can there be a more palpable *reductio ad absurdum* than for the rampant rebels of the South to claim part in a Government whose very existence they deny? How can we believe them honest when they are willing to take oaths which, upon their theory, are void? Nay! how can we trust them, in the least particle, when in very fact the Lees and Davises and Stephenses have taken oaths to support the Government of the United States and broken them, like a cobweb, in the open daylight of Heaven? How an honorable man of any sort can perjure himself for a political theory is past my comprehension. We have been lenient beyond all precedent with these victims of human frailty, and it is the sublimest piece of audacity ever exhibited—that perjured villainy dare claim a reward for its crimes. If "Georgia's" logic be worth anything, why does he not accept its conclusions? Can he eat his cake and have it too?

3. The practical result. "Georgia," like nearly all the rebels, is severely exercised with the Amendment excluding perjured rebels from public office.

"He is clearly not familiar with our social and political life, or he would know that there is hardly a man of intelligence or social standing with us who does not come under one or the other provisions of the disfranchising section. The chances are that, should our Assembly ratify the Amendment, there would perhaps be no quorum left for business."

Now, does "Georgia" recollect that the Amendment only excludes those men who have perjured themselves? Will he tell me deliberately that the great State of Georgia, with a million of people, has no private citizens, no planters, no professional men or merchants, who have not been in public office, taken an oath and broken it? He will tell me no such thing; for Georgia has plenty of honest men, who can take any office and perform its duties without being enrolled among the candidates for the Penitentiary. But I take "Georgia's" meaning exactly, and am willing to meet it candidly. He means that the men of the old aristocracy in the South—who were accustomed to hold negroes, and despise the poor white trash and govern Yankees—cannot hold power under the Amendment. Well, we don't mean that they shall, if we can help it. The Amendment is intended to deprive them of power, and put a mark on their foreheads which, in this generation at least, shall be a mark of shame. "Georgia," no doubt, thinks this is hard. This is simply because he confessedly holds the theory that they were right. I think them, on the other hand, traitors in the fullest sense of the word, but am perfectly willing to admit they thought themselves right. They say they will not adopt the amendment. What if they don't? We can carry on this Government without their help. Will they be any better off three years hence for not adopting it? Suppose they try it, forget politics, and go to work, which is, at last, the only thing which can revive their fortunes and place their society on stable foundations.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE NATIONAL QUESTION.

The Constitutional Amendments—National Citizenship.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The elections are now over. The country has decided between the policy of the President and Congress. The Fortieth Congress will reflect the same sentiments held by the Thirty-ninth, and being backed by the people upon issues fairly made by the President, the Congress will have more will for action, and will be more pressed to take decided measure than heretofore. The one great issue really settled is, that the people will not lose the fruits of the victory won in the suppression of the rebellion. They demand and will have protection for every citizen of the United States, everywhere within the national jurisdiction—*full and complete protection* in the enjoyment of life, liberty, property, the pursuit of happiness, the right to speak and write his sentiments, regardless of localities; to keep and bear arms in his own defence, to be tried and sustained in every way as an equal, without distinction to race, condition or color. These are the demands; these the securities required. In addition to these rights of the citizen, it is demanded that the life of the nation shall be sustained, and the Union perpetuated. Let us see how far the Constitutional Amendment is calculated to effect this object. It reads as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.—SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in each State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

This proposed article contains four distinct propositions. The first is similar in principle to the Civil Rights Bill of the 9th April, 1866. That is, they both declare that all persons born within the United States are citizens thereof. The difference is that the Civil Rights Bill declares that "all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, *excluding Indians not taxed*, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States;" while the proposed amendment says: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the States where they reside."

The principle is to declare natural citizenship. The objections to it have been crude and inconsistent. Perhaps they are no where better stated, and in few places more loosely, than in the veto message of President JOHNSON upon the Civil Rights Bill. It has been charged that this was not made with the advice of the President or the Cabinet, but that it received the aid of the present Attorney-General, of Judge SHARKEY, Gov. PARSONS, and other Southern advisers. Hear the President:

"By the first section of the bill all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign Power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. This provision comprehends the Chinese of the Pacific States, Indians subject to taxation, the people called Gypsies, as well as the entire race designated as blacks, people of color, negroes, mulattoes, and persons of African blood. Every individual of these races, born in the United States, is, by the bill, made a citizen of the United States. It does not purport to declare to confer any other right of citizenship than Federal citizenship. It does not purport to give these classes of persons any *status* as citizens of States, except that which may result from their *status* as citizens of the United States. The power to confer the right of State citizenship is just as exclusively with the several States as the power to confer the right of Federal citizenship is with Congress.

The right of Federal citizenship thus to be conferred on the several excepted races before mentioned, is now, for the first time, proposed to be given by law. If, as is claimed by many, all persons who are native-born already are, by virtue of the Constitution, citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending bill cannot be necessary to make them such. If, on the other hand, such persons are not citizens, as may be assumed from the proposed legislation to make them such, the grave question presents itself, whether, when eleven of the thirty-six States are unrepresented in Congress at the present time, it is sound policy to make our entire colored population and all other excepted classes citizens of the United States? Four millions of them have just emerged from Slavery into Freedom. Can it be reasonably supposed that they possess the requisite qualifications to entitle them to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States? Have the people of the several States expressed such a conviction? It may also be asked whether it is necessary that they should be declared citizens, in order that they may be secured in the enjoyment of the civil rights proposed to be conferred by the bill? Those rights are, by Federal as well as State laws, secured to all domiciled aliens and foreigners, even before the completion of the process of naturalization; and it may safely be assumed that the same enactments are sufficient to give like protection and benefits to those for whom this bill provides special legislation. Besides, the policy of the Government, from its origin to the present time, seems to have been that persons who are strangers to and unfamiliar with our institutions and our laws should pass through a certain probation, at the end of which, before attaining the coveted prize, they must give evidence of their fitness to receive and to exercise the rights of citizens, as contemplated by the Constitution of the United States. The bill, in effect, proposes a discrimination against large numbers of intelligent, worthy, and patriotic foreigners, and in favor of the negro, to whom, after long years of bondage, the avenues to freedom and intelligence have just now been suddenly opened. He must, of necessity, from his previous unfortunate condition of servitude, be less informed as to the nature and character of our institutions than he who, coming from abroad, has to some extent, at least, familiarized himself with the principles of a Government to which he voluntarily intrusts 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' Yet it is now proposed, by a single legislative enactment, to confer the rights of citizens upon all persons of African descent born within the extended limits of the United States, while persons of foreign birth, who make our land their home, must undergo a probation of five years, and can only then become citizens upon proof that they are 'of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.'"

These objections by the President embody about all which has been urged in any quarter. His first proposition virtually assumes the same ground recently assumed by the Texas Legislature—that is, that it is not in the power of the United States to make a citizen, but that power is preserved to the States. This fallacy was better expressed by the Wigfall Secession school when they assumed that there are no citizens of the United States, but only of States. The President says: "It does not purport to declare or confer any other right of citizenship than Federal citizenship," &c. Certainly President JOHNSON and all that class of politicians would acknowledge Chief-Justice TANEY to be good authority. And yet, in the celebrated Dred Scott decision, he declares that since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, no State can make a foreigner or any description of persons citizens of the United States, nor entitle them to the rights and privileges secured to citizens by that instrument; that we must not confound the rights of citizenship which a State may confer within its own limits and the rights of citizenship as a member of the Union. He may have all the rights and privileges of the citizens of a State, and yet not be entitled to the rights and privileges of a citizen in any other State of the Union.—19 Howard, 393, 404, 405.

What the rights and privileges of a citizen of the United States are, are thus summed up in another case: Protection by the Government; the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the rights to possess and acquire property of every kind, and to pursue and obtain happiness and safety; the right to pass through and to reside in any other State, for the purposes of trade, agriculture, professional pursuits or otherwise; to obtain the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*; to institute and maintain actions of any kind in the Courts of the State; to take, hold and dispose of property, either real or personal, &c., &c. These are the long-defined rights of a citizen of the United States, with which States cannot constitutionally interfere. And it is because they were generally denied to the whole class, on account of color, and illy secured to *all* in certain sections, that further legislation became necessary. As to the argument about Chinese and "Gypsies," it is hardly worthy of consideration.

The classification of "Gypsies" is more fanciful than real. The writer once knew a clergyman's wife who called a whole encampment of Illinois movers Gypsies. So he once addressed an audience of ten thousand in President JOHNSON's town, many of whom had the appearance of Gypsies, but they all loved the Union.

Then as to the argument about aliens, the President ought to remember that the term of probation has several times been changed by Congress—the last change requiring but one year for those who enlisted and honorably served in the army or navy, and have resided one year in the country. The same debt of gratitude exists toward the black men who served in the army. But there is a question which rose above mere expediency; it was necessity. The revolution changed the whole organism of the Government. It struck Slavery out of the Constitution, and left one-eighth of the entire population without any *status* whatever. They were certainly not aliens. Perhaps so great a change made them *per se* citizens; possibly it did not; but certainly they could not be allowed to remain without owing allegiance to the Government. At any rate, it rarely happens that there is ever objection to a declaratory law. But because of this objection on the part of the President—not to the want of power in Congress to pass the law, further than the denial is to be inferred from the President's dangerous revolutionary doctrine, that no legislation is binding, because the States which deserted Congress, created a new government and levied war against the nation, are not represented, the law is virtually a dead letter, and therefore there is a propriety in making it organic. It is time that national citizenship should be defined in the Constitution and unquestionably protected by appropriate legislation.

It is but following the example of other nations. The amendment is in terms the most appropriate. It is carrying out the advanced sentiment of the great masses in favor of equal rights and protection to all. It is an enlarged and comprehensive principle; and those who stop short of it but consult the prejudices of bigotry and ignorance.

My own opinion is, that the Civil Rights Bill was, in this respect, constitutional. To Congress belongs the exclusive right of naturalization. It has been exercised through the courts, by treaties and by legislation, as in Texas. Each mode has been held to be constitutional. There is no argument against it, except the narrow prejudice that "the negro is black, and black is the color of the devil; and, therefore, he can have no rights." But whether the law be constitutional or not, there is no less necessity for passing this amendment, because it denies to the States the power to abridge the "privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The objection in the South to this article is that it abridges the rights of the States; the objections of the President, speaking through his Secretary of the Interior, are that it is unnecessary; that the same guarantees, in fact, exist in the Federal Constitution as to the United States, and in the State Constitutions as to the States. How far these objections are well founded will be considered in another letter.

MADISON.

NEW BOOKS.

JENNIE JUNE'S AMERICAN COOKERY BOOK. By Mrs. J. C. CROLY. American News Company.

An unpretending volume of 350 pages puts down a great number of recipes and directions for the furnishing of our tables. We need not remind the readers that Americans seldom cook—they seldom eat—they gorge, or gobble, or swallow, and leave the consequences to the family doctor. Mrs. CROLY thrusts much common sense into her crisp paragraphs, and if the dyspeptic world would listen and obey, it would be well. It is really surprising to know how few women in America know anything of cooking. Embroidered pinafores, pianos and potichomania are thoroughly understood; aquaria and poodles are largely patronized; but buckwheat cakes and cup custards are left to the furies of the kitchen. If the genial JENNY succeeds in attracting the attention of housekeepers she will be fortunate; but the chances are that (we speak in a Pickwickian sense,) she is casting pearls before swine.

PRINCIPIA LATINA—Part II. A First Latin Reading Book. Containing an epitome of Cæsar's Gallic Wars, and Thomonel's Lives of Distinguished Romans, with a short introduction to Roman antiquities; Notes and a Dictionary. By WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D., and HENRY DRISLER, LL.D. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Teachers who have used the first part of this series, published about three years ago, will welcome the second as a valuable addition to our stock of school books. It was undertaken with the view of facilitating the study of the Latin language, by furnishing interesting and instructive matter in sufficient quantity to enable pupils who have gone through it faithfully to read Cæsar, or any other classical author, with pleasure and profit. The early lessons consist of simple sentences, all drawn from *Cæsar's Commentaries*, simplified only by being disengaged from "parenthetic and sub-parenthetic statements of accessory circumstances." The notes are very full and instructive, and the vocabulary is made up with great care.

STUDIES OF THE BOOK OF PSALMS. By WILLIAM S. PLUMER, D. D. LL.D. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

DR. PLUMER has long been known as a prolific and scholarly writer of religious works. Among his productions are *The Church and Her Enemies*, *Jehovah Jireh*, *The Law of God*, *Vital Godliness*, &c., &c., and this handsomely printed and portly volume is another proof of the zeal and industry with which the Doctor uses his pen, as well as of the sincerity with which he devotes himself to his work. His method in this volume is to take the psalms consecutively, appending to each a critical and expository commentary, with doctrinal and practical remarks. The work displays a careful scholarship and a close study of the Hebrew text, which will make it acceptable to clergymen, while laymen will doubtless welcome it for the ardent piety which pervades it.

Miscellaneous.

—The boys will be delighted with a little manual published by DICK & FITZGERALD, entitled *Athletic Sports for Boys*—a repository of graceful recreations for youth. It contains full instructions in all kinds of gymnastic exercises, as well as directions regarding driving, angling, fencing, the broad-sword exercise, &c. Wood cuts and diagrams elucidate the text. The same publishers have also just issued the *American Card-player*, which explains the mysteries of modern games, as well as of those which may be termed standard if not ancient, and *The Book of Household Pets*. This last tells how to take care of all kinds of cage birds, pigeons, fancy poultry, squirrels, rabbits, &c., &c. It also comprises a comprehensive treatise upon the aquarium, with directions how to stock it.

—The *Triad* is the name of a new tune book published by H. G. ABBEY. It is divided into three parts—the elementary, in which a new system of music reading, (by the triad,) which is claimed to have been very successful, is developed; the secular department devoted to glees, &c., and the sacred department, which contains devotional tunes, anthems, &c. Mr. A. J. ABBEY is the compiler of the work.

—Mr. JAMES PARTON's paper, "How New-York City is Governed," which was transferred to our columns from the *North American Review*, has been published in pamphlet form by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS.

SOUTHERN VIEWS OF THE ELECTION.

Surprise Over the Result in New-Jersey.

From the Lynchburgh (Va.) Republican.

The result of the election in our sister State of Maryland is most gratifying, and indicates that the death-struggle of Radicalism has occurred. From Massachusetts, a State that could elect BEN. BUTLER to Congress, nothing good ought to be expected. It has, as a matter of course, gone ultra Radical, giving above 70,000 majority for that ticket, against 48,667 in 1865, being a Radical gain of over 21,600. We would not have it otherwise in Massachusetts. New-York, however, has done herself great honor. The majority for HOFFMAN, the Conservative candidate, in the City of New-York, is unprecedented. The day before the election, the *Tribune*, generally correct in its figures, conceded that HOFFMAN might get "nearly 40,000 majority in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn." This was considered by many a very high estimate, since Gen. SLOCUM, the Conservative candidate for Secretary of State, received last year only 24,383 majority in the City. The whole vote cast by the City last year was 81,868; and as the majority now is represented to be nearly 46,000, it will appear that the Radical agitators have suffered a Waterloo defeat in the great commercial metropolis of the country. A majority, increased nearly 22,000 in one city, in a single year, is an event worthy of note, and indicates very plainly how those who control the money markets of this country regard the tendency of Radical policy. The majority by which the Radicals carried the State last year, was 28,857; so that the majority to be overcome outside of the City is but little over 5,000. There is good ground to hope, therefore, that if the Radicals have not been defeated in the Empire State, they have suffered a heavy loss. The Conservatives have gained a moral victory. We shall probably know the result before our paper goes to press.

That New-Jersey should have given an increased Radical majority, is unaccountable. It has heretofore been one of the most conservative of the Northern States, and the infamous conduct of the Radical Party in the expulsion of Senator STOCKTON from his seat, should have prompted a determined effort in New-Jersey to wipe out the disgrace that had been inflicted on the State. Up to this time we have no reports from the other States that held elections on Tuesday, but doubtless will have before we go to press.

Radical Majorities Heaped up with "Savage Delight."

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The elections of Tuesday make no material change in the relative power of national parties. Radicalism holds its ground, and in some States heaps up majorities with a sort of savage delight. Massachusetts beholds her 70,000 with frantic joy, and with BUTLER in Congress and two Africans in her Legislature she ought to be supremely happy. It is surprising that there is any minority in Massachusetts, and if some good men we know there would only move out of the State, we would be delighted to see all her citizens voting the same way.

It is quite agreeable in the wide waste of unfavorable events to look upon Maryland and little Delaware. They have stood out against the tide of Radicalism. They are the only States north of the Potomac which have been able to hold their ground against the storm that has swept over the land. *The elections in those States render certain the defeat of the Constitutional Amendment, even were it doubtful before. That is something to be grateful for.* We trust that whenever the Southern States go into the Union, they will enter it without the humiliation of conditions precedent that degrade them in the dust. They were defeated in war, but preserved their honor. Participation in the Washington Government is not so dear to them that they should sacrifice this last thing that is left them to enjoy it.

No Help to be Expected from the "Broken, Defeated and Dispirited Conservatives."

From the Richmond Times.

With the exception of the unexpected gains in Baltimore, our gloomiest anticipations with reference to the results of the elections on Tuesday have been more than realized. The wave of Radicalism rolls on almost unbroken, and the noble efforts of the City of New-York to rescue the Empire State have been unsuccessful. These results have surprised none among us but that class of sanguine gentlemen who were constantly predicting miracles for the salvation of the Southern Confederacy during the darkest hours of its brief history. It what way the Radicals will abuse the vast powers which they now possess, it is as yet impossible to conjecture. They may either insist upon the adoption of the "Constitutional Amendment," as the measure of our humiliation, or they may discard it and demand something still more degrading at our hands. From the present temper of the Northern masses, and from the enormous majorities given in every instance to such monsters of Radical depravity as BUTLER and STEVENS, they appear ready to approve the most oppressive acts. It is evidently not in the power of the broken, defeated and dispirited Conservatives of the North to aid or protect us. They have been swept away like chaff, and will be heard of no more, for defeated parties in the Northern States are not remarkable for longevity of life.

In the presence of this huge, resistless and merciless party, what shall the South do? Experience has taught us that we can gain nothing by truckling submission; neither can we weaken our enemies by loud and incessant denunciations. But one course is now open to us, which is consistent with both honor and dignity. We can refuse to be made parties to the schemes which have been devised for our degradation. We can thus preserve that honor which defeat could not take from us, and trust to the healing influence of time and better counsels. But come what may, the Southern people should enter into no covenant or terms which will brand them with dishonor. They are now faithfully obeying the laws and the Constitution of the United States. They will do nothing more.

Bowing to the Result.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We interpret this as showing that a majority of the Northern people at this time are unwilling that the South should participate in the Government without consenting to the most injurious and degrading terms. This fact has been for some time perfectly well understood at the South. Its confirmation by these elections will not produce a scintilla of excitement among our people. We have, in many districts, sent to Washington individuals who could "take the oath," as they said. The continued exclusion of these persons from their seats is not a wrong that excites our special resentment. As to those who could not take the oath, we consider them much better engaged at home in attending to their business pursuits than in such a Congress as the present or the future. In a word, we bow to the result, and wish our Northern brethren much joy in the sole and undisturbed possession of the Government, in managing which they have shown so much wisdom, moderation and public virtue.

Good News from Delaware.

From the Richmond Times.

It is most gratifying to learn that there are reported "Democratic gains in Delaware," not sufficient, however, we fear, to overcome the Radical majority in the next Congress. Delaware is a most heroic State, however, for we remember at a "National Convention" once, when all the large States had deserted Gen. CASS, suddenly a very small delegate from Delaware jumped upon a bench and shouted: "Mr. Chairman, Delaware sticks to LEWIS CASS, and will yet lift him up by the 'drowning locks!'"

As poor CASS wore a wig at that time, the idea of Delaware pulling him by the hair out of the slough of despond produced a roar of laughter, and a shout of "Hurrah for Delaware." If there are "Democratic gains in Delaware," there is still hope for the nation, and let us thank God and be grateful for small favors.

The Georgia Legislature—The Condition of the People—Southern Creditors Reminded of the Magnanimous Conduct of Northern Merchants.

In the Georgia Legislature on the 3d inst. the following resolutions were introduced:

"*Whereas*, Since the last session of the General Assembly unforeseen occurrences have transpired in the dispensation of an all-wise Providence in that He has parched our fields and blighted our crops, and the honest and never more honest efforts of the husbandman have been very unsuccessful; and whereas, the people of the State have been in great fear lest creditors should, with the strong arm of the law, seize the little property remaining since the disasters of the war; and whereas, further, this fear has caused the people of many counties to assemble in relief meetings to give expression to their wishes and inclinations, and also to instruct their legislators in regard to their desires and necessities, which is eminently legitimate; be it, therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly, That the unfortunate condition of the people is fully appreciated by their representatives.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Legislature that the rights and interests of both debtor and creditor should be equally protected, and that while the debtor should keep sacred his contracts, the creditor should not, in the present impoverished condition of the country, force to sale the property of poor but honest men, and earnestly recommend that both classes of citizens act in the spirit of the golden rule of doing unto others as they would wish that others, under similar circumstances, should do to them.

Resolved, That the General Assembly would respectfully point to the example of the Northern merchant magnanimously adjusting his claims with the Southern debtor as worthy of the emulation of Southern people in compromising their own claims, and that such an equitable compromise can be effected more satisfactorily by the debtors and creditors themselves, than by the legislative action.

Resolved, That we still have an abiding confidence in the integrity of the people of the State of Georgia, and that they are determined to maintain their good name at home and abroad, if they are permitted so to do."

The French Emperor.

The New-Orleans *Times* gives the following on the authority of a gentleman of that city, who, it states, was in Paris during the past Summer, and had several opportunities of seeing and conversing with the Emperor NAPOLEON.

This gentleman represents the Emperor as being frank and gracious in his manners, and very communicative. He discourses with nearly equal facility and fullness of information on all subjects of history, government, usages, laws, customs and institutions. In respect to his own peculiar plans and policy, however, he is thoroughly reticent. He has now a million of men under arms, and it is understood, in Paris circles, that it is his determination to increase the standing army by the addition of a million more, to be composed of citizen soldiers.

The Navy-yard at Cherbourg was a scene of astonishing activity—from five to seven thousand men being engaged in ship building. Iron is the material of these new vessels. The Emperor has issued orders for the extensive manufacture of the needle gun for the use of the army. It is not understood that he contemplates any new complications which have rendered such formidable warlike preparations in advance expedient. On the contrary, his disposition is reported as eminently pacific, and that the object he has in view by such terrific displays, is the maintenance of the peace of Europe. The Emperor is from sixty to sixty-five years of age, and his health is evidently failing.

Our courteous informant also visited the Champ de Mars, where the grand structure for the Paris Exhibition is in course of erection. This is an iron edifice, three thousand and eighty-four feet in length and twenty-three hundred feet in width. The columns are ninety feet in height. The roof of this immense structure is composed entirely of plates of glass.

Curious Relics from the Swiss Lakes.

From the Hartford Times, Nov. 7.

At the meeting of the Connecticut Historical Society, last evening, were exhibited some articles found in the bottom of one of the Swiss lakes, relics of an ancient people who dwelt on piles out in the water. These things were procured at Zurich by the late Mrs. MARY C. BOOTH, and have recently been presented to Trinity College.

In January, 1854, the water of Lake Zurich fell lower than had ever before been known, the season having been of unusual dryness, and the opportunity was made use of by the inhabitants of Obermeilen to make repairs on its banks. Under a depth of a foot and a half of mud was a layer of blackish mould, in which were found implements of stone, bone, horn, bronze and iron, *débris* of pottery, &c.; the remains of piles were also found in regular rows, from one to two feet apart. Close examination by Dr. KELLER, President of the Swiss Antiquarian Society, satisfied him that these piles had supported a platform; that on this platform huts had been raised; and that after being thus occupied, probably for centuries, the structure had been destroyed by fire. The huts, it would seem, were for the most part circular in shape, measuring from 10 to 15 feet in diameter; they were of wattles, plastered with clay, masses of which, hardened by fire, still bearing the marks received from the wattles when wet, have been recovered from the beds of the lakes.

Further investigations have shown that most of the lakes of Europe have been thus inhabited. Up to 1864, 200 such pile villages have been found in Switzerland alone, and some of them of great size, containing not less than 100,000 piles. Their age is variously estimated at from three to seven thousand years, and some venture to assign even a still higher antiquity. Whoever the dwellers on the *pfahlbauten* were, their remains show that they grew wheat and barley; that they ate the flesh of the ox, the goat, the sheep and the pig; that among the beasts of the chase which they hunted down was the now extinct species of the aurochs; that they had horses, dogs and cats; that they had apples, pears, wild plums and wood raspberries; that they baked pottery; that their women plied the distaff and knitted; that they made hempen mats and wove linen cloths.

Among the articles exhibited to the Society were apples, wheat, barley flax, hazlenuts, the seeds of the wild plum, strawberry, raspberry, elderberry and straw, all carbonized by the action of fire, to which fact they owe their preservation; and a very curious "water nut" put up in a hermetically sealed glass tube. We have heard of no other similar specimens in the country.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Boston *Traveller* says: The two colored men who have been elected to the State Legislature will take their seats under most favorable auspices. The House is almost exclusively made up of their political friends, and they will receive courtesy and kindness from all. They will not only be representatives of the districts from which they come, but upon them will devolve the far higher and more responsible duty of representing a race about entering on a career of equal citizenship.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* reiterates its former assertion regarding the conversation of Gov. SEYMOUR while there, and says: "We know nothing of what Gov. SEYMOUR says in New-York, but what he said here we do know upon the most unimpeachable authority; and he said here that he was in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, that the South ought to accept it, and that if he was a Southerner he would vote for negro suffrage."

A Massachusetts Republican paper trusts that the Congressmen elected on Tuesday last "will use their success well, and by the wisdom of their legislation demonstrate that the people have done right in again entrusting them with power. The next Congress will have it in its power to do much good for the country, and it would be ungrateful were it to refrain from doing it."

On the temperance question the Massachusetts State Senate just elected stands about thirty for prohibition to ten against it, reckoning all the doubtful among the latter. The House, there is every reason to suppose, has also a majority in favor of prohibition.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Committee met in Boston Wednesday. The meeting was called to effect a permanent organization. Hon. J. G. ABBOTT was elected chairman, and the other officers were nominated by a committee.

The Chicago *Republican* says it has assurances from private sources which it considers authoritative, that Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN has steadfastly refused to signify his approval of the President's policy.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

A man named DE LA FORET has been convicted of murder in Lafayette, Ind., on circumstantial evidence alone. The body of a murdered soldier was found, but with the exception of the letters "C. S." on the inside of the cape of his overcoat, there was nothing to give even the remotest clue to his identity. The body was exposed for two or three days, and viewed by hundreds, yet no one recognized him. A photograph was taken, and the soldier was buried as a stranger. Near where the body was found a small piece of paper was picked up, upon which were a few printed words—the name of a gentleman in a distant city, and his place of business. By means of this little slip, insignificant in itself, the murdered man was identified, his friends discovered, and a chain of circumstances developed that pointed out at least one of the murderers. He was arrested for another crime, the murder charged upon him, and he was convicted and sentenced to expiate his crime by the best part of a lifetime in the State Prison.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* remarks that although it is usually necessary to accompany a report of a base ball match with a casualty list, only one young man had his leg broken in a game played near that city on Saturday. But the other day, in Columbus, the casualty list was made out as follows: "On the part of the Forest City, SCATES, centre field, was disabled on the first inning by the putting out of joint of one of his fingers. In the third inning, HURLBUT, short stop, sprained his ankle badly in endeavoring to reach the first base from a strike to short field, and was carried away. In the fourth inning, MCEWEN, pitcher, had one of the fingers of his right hand put out of joint in a collision. Both parties bit the dust, and the ball went on its way rejoicing. On the side of the Capitals, Mr. ELLIOTT, catcher, reopened an old wound, the effects of a broken hand, and was sent to the centre field."

In June last, during the absence from home of a widow and her daughter, residents of Utica, their house was entered and robbed. Among the things taken was a writing desk containing the correspondence of the young lady. About a week since the young lady received a letter postmarked "Williamsburgh, N. Y.," in which the writer said he did not wish to keep the things he had taken, and that she would find a box containing them at the American Express office in Utica. The package was found at the office, as the thief said, and contained all the missing articles, including correspondence, dresses, linen, &c., beside other articles the family had not missed. The letter of the thief to the young lady closed with the declaration that, if he "ever married again, she (the young lady) should be the bride!" and apparently he had become enamored of her through reading the letters in her desk.

A young man named HARDY DONNELLY recently married the daughter of JAMES SWINEY, in Howell, Mich., after being informed of that gentleman's emphatic disapproval of the match. The father's ire was thereby excited, and procuring a revolver, he sought DONNELLY to kill him. Finding him in the street SWINEY immediately shot at him, but missed his mark; he then snapped the cap of the next barrel, and was about to try a third shot, when a man caught hold of him, preventing the discharge of the pistol. DONNELLY having been a soldier, and knowing the "double-quick" step, was making use of his knowledge in the meantime to get out of sight. SWINEY was arrested; but report says the whole matter has since been amicably arranged.

EX-GOV. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, President of the New-England branch of the Freedmen's Aid and Union Commission, in an appeal to the public for aid, says: "The New-England branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission was established Feb. 7, 1862. We have one hundred and twenty teachers in the South, and at least twelve thousand pupils in our schools. The field of operation widens, and our superintendents call daily for additional teachers. Our funds are insufficient, and unless our treasury is promptly filled, we must withdraw our teachers and break up our schools. We need not state to you the importance of this work. We ask you, in the name of patriotism, humanity and Christianity, to help us at once to raise $30,000 for the education of the freedmen of the South."

A clergyman who preaches not far from Pittsfield, Mass., a few Sundays ago discovered soon after entering his pulpit that he had come to church without his sermon. To proceed without "notes," the good man thought it prudent not to attempt, and accordingly he took his hat and retraced his steps homeward. On reaching the house he found it fastened, the inmates having all gone to church. But so happened that he was accompanied by an ingenious layman who proposed to enter at the chamber window. The layman, accordingly, by some means, found his way up to a second story window, and effected an entrance to the house, secured the sermon, and returned to the anxious domine, whose powers of locomotion soon brought him back to his waiting congregation, after an absence of fifteen minutes.

ROBERT EGAN, an industrious and respectable mechanic, residing in St. Paul, Minn., has become insane through grief and anxiety. His wife died a few weeks since, and he has since become impressed with the idea that his neighbors are conspiring to rob and murder him. On Thursday night he started out of his house and ran up street with his money, consisting of $168 in gold and about $450 in silver and currency. On his way he hid the latter under a mat at the residence of the Episcopal Bishop, and keeping his gold in his possession, knocked at the door of another citizen, begging for admission, saying he was pursued by robbers. He was placed in an asylum.

In Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, Mrs. PATRICK MORAN, the wife of a drayman, locked up her children, two little boys, respectively aged three and five years, while she went to purchase clothing for them. Shortly after, a fire broke out in the building, and before help could arrive they were burned to death. They sought refuge from the flames beneath a bed, with a cat and dog which had been locked up with them, and in that place awaited the awful death which followed. The firemen saved the front part of the house. Mr. MORAN had a child burned to death a few years ago under almost similar circumstances.

The Board of Trade of Portland, Me., proposes to form a Joint Stock Company, to be known as the Merchants' Exchange Company, with a capital of $100,000. Their object is to erect a suitable building for their use. A Committee has been appointed to procure subscriptions to the stock. When the amount of $50,000 is subscribed, a meeting of the subscribers is to be held for the purpose of forming the Company, completing the purchase of the land and making contracts for the building, and securing an act of incorporation.

At a foundry in Troy on Wednesday a young man named MICHAEL FENNALL fell into a large vat filled with boiling water. He was rescued by his fellow workingmen as quickly as possible, but all save his head had been immersed, and when taken out the flesh in many parts dropped from his body. He was carried to his home and lingered in the most excruciating agony until 3 o'clock the next morning, when death came to his relief. He was about 15 years of age, a bright and industrious lad, and aided materially in the support of his parents.

A National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic is to convene at Indianapolis, Ind., on Tuesday, Nov. 20, for the purpose of perfecting the National Organization. Each post is entitled to one representative; and one additional representative for every hundred members. All department and district officers are *ex-officio* members of the Convention. All honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and those now serving in the army, desirous of becoming members, are invited to attend the Convention.

While a number of children were gathered about the stove in a school-room in Washington on Tuesday, the clothing of a little girl caught fire. The children ineffectually endeavored to extinguish the flames, a brother of the girl burning his hand severely in the attempt. The child ran into the yard, where its cries attracted a gentleman near by, who succeeded in extinguishing the flames, though not until the child was burned very badly about her body and limbs.

A lady teacher is charged with brutally beating a school boy in West Milford, Mass., on Tuesday. The Boston *Traveller* states that the teacher's name is E. F. ODELL, and adds: "It must be admitted that a parent has just cause for indignation when a cut an inch long is made through the skin of a child's forehead by a heavy ruler in the hands of an infuriated and vixenish teacher. The time for scalping school children in this manner, in old Massachusetts, has gone by."

The shoe business in Lynn, Mass., is unusually dull, even for this season of the year, and it is said that several thousand workmen have already left the city for their homes, and others, it is believed, will soon follow them. Many of the workmen reside in distant parts of the State, some in New-Hampshire and Maine, and others in Canada. It is estimated that nearly or quite one-half of the citizens of Lynn engaged in this business are out of work at this time. Better times are looked for at the close of the month.

The Equal Rights Association, which is the new name of the Woman's Rights Association, will hold a Convention at Albany on the 20th and 21st insts., to "bury the woman in the citizen," and to demand suffrage for all citizens, without distinction of race or sex. The meeting is specially designed to agitate for "citizen suffrage" in this large sense, with reference to the proposed revision of the State Constitution.

The Typographical Union of Chicago have had under consideration for some time the question of advancing the wages of its members, and finally resolved that at present no increase in the scale of prices shall be asked. It was subsequently resolved that nine hours should constitute a day's work on Saturday; also that instead of double the price being paid for Sunday work, as at present, compositors be paid the usual price, but be allowed a bonus of $1 each.

A correspondent of the Rochester *Union* says: "The New-York Central has its entire track between Albany and Buffalo completed and ready for trains. The connection has been made between Clyde and Port Byron, a distance of thirteen miles. This distance has been graveled, surface laid, ten cattle guards put in, five bridges built and three branches put in, in eight weeks, with an average of fifty-eight men a day."

A middle-aged woman named MCGENTY committed suicide in Smithfield, R. I., on Saturday night, by cutting her throat with a piece of window-glass. A little boy was sleeping with her, but was not awakened. A piece of glass about an inch and a half long was found in the wound. She had been sick for a number of years, and was to have been taken to the Poorhouse on Sunday.

An infant which was found on a door-step in Boston, a few evenings since, was taken to the Charles-street Home, but the mother appeared at the home on Tuesday and claimed her child, saying she could not stand the separation from it. She says she did wrong, but she was persuaded to place the child in the keeping of another woman, who left it where it was found.

Burglars entered an occupied house in Pittsburgh, Penn., on Monday night, and carried off not only money and clothing, but chairs, fire-irons, sofa cushions, &c. Even the chamber in which the occupant and his wife were sleeping, was entered and robbed of almost everything of value it contained, and yet neither of them was awakened.

The citizens of Meriwether County, Ga., held a public meeting at Greenville recently and passed resolutions recognizing the impoverished condition of the country, and declaring that no property in that county should be sold by the Sheriff for the payment of old debts.

JOHN DALY, 50 years of age, while employed in a mill in Winooski, Vt., on Monday, fell from the fifth story, through the elevator, to the ground floor, fracturing his left leg in three places and his left arm. His leg was amputated but he is not expected to survive.

The offices of the Collector and Assessor of Internal Revenue in Albany, were broken into on Tuesday night. No money was obtained; but the parties destroyed books and papers, mainly in the Assessor's office. The books can easily be replaced by referring to the books of the Assistant Assessors.

A flagman, named MCGOWAN, who had been employed on the Athens Railroad, but was discharged a few days since for misconduct and drunkenness, threw himself before a passing freight train on Monday, near the village of Athens, and was instantly killed, his body being shockingly mangled.

A negro boy named JOHN GREEN, sixteen years of age, has been sentenced by the Sussex County Court, Delaware, to be hung on the 14th of December for the murder of another negro boy on the 16th of September.

A son of C. N. WELLS, Esq., of Gansevoort, while playing upon the railroad track on Friday afternoon last, was run over by a wood train, which broke both of his legs and inflicted such other injuries that he died the next day.

At the last term of the Superior Court of Henry County, Ga., Hon. A. M. SPEER decided that the Stay Law of 1861, and all subsequent legislation continuing that act in force, were constitutional.

The Leavenworth *Times* reports that about one hundred Pottawatomie Indians were naturalized in the United States District Court at Topeka, Kansas, a few days ago.

A boy named JOHN R. HART, arrested in Portsmouth, N. H., pleaded guilty to stealing money and a letter from the Post-office in that city. He was committed for trial in May next.

The Kennebec *Journal* says that the ship-building in Maine keeps up actively; and there are accounts of the launching of vessels all along the coast towns.

The Troy Typographical Union has purchased tickets of membership to the Workingmen's Library and Reading Room for all the apprentices employed in the different offices.

The Allentown (Penn.) *Register* reports that in the opinion of agriculturists the largest buckwheat crop ever raised in Pennsylvania was harvested this Fall.

The Ninth Annual Convention of the New-Jersey State Sunday-school Association will be held in Newark on the 14th, 15th and 16th inst.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Hon. LEVI HEYWOOD, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Massachusetts Ninth District, met with a serious accident on Monday, while working near his house in Gardner. A heavy stone fell upon him, breaking his leg and inflicting other painful injuries.

Hon. LEWIS SELYE, one of the candidates for Congress in the Rochester District, had his pocket picked while at the polls on Tuesday afternoon. The pickpocket was arrested and a portion of the money recovered.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LORD BOND ROBBERY CASE.

Examination of Frank Hellen, the Wall-street Broker—Affidavit of Mr. Lord—Statement of the Accused—The Case Postponed to To-Day.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, agreeably to postponement, Justice DOWLING took his seat in the examination-room attached to the Tombs Police Court, to learn what explanation might be offered by FRANK HELLEN, of No. 9 Wall-street, who had been arrested by Detective ELDER, on suspicion of having some knowledge of the whereabouts of eight $5,000 bonds, alleged to be a part of those stolen from Mr. RUFUS L. LORD last Spring, when over $1,700,000 worth of United States bonds and other securities were carried off from his office in Exchange-place. It will be remembered that on the 31st ult., WM. HILT, Jr., an errand boy employed by Messrs. FRANK HELLEN & Co., brokers, at No. 9 Wall-street, appeared at the office of the United States Sub-Treasury, in Wall-street, and presented eight coupons cut from $5,000 United States 7.30 bonds, for payment. On examination, Mr. MARVIN INGRAHAM, one of the *attachés*, recognized the numbers on the coupons as similar to some printed in a circular, in which it was stated that these and other bonds had been stolen from Mr. LORD. Some further investigation was made by the Police, which resulted in the arrest of Mr. HELLEN, as already reported in the TIMES.

Detective ELDER appeared soon after in charge of the accused. Mr. LORD and his counsel were also present. Some little delay here occurred in the proceedings, and the magistrate resumed his routine business. The counsel for the prisoner then appeared and desired the Justice to postpone the examination to a later hour of the day, as they wished to obtain important witnesses to enable them to explain how their client came in possession of the coupons. Justice DOWLING said that such an explanation was the very thing he desired to obtain, and at the same time explained to the counsel, who seemed quite staggered at the amount of bail demanded, that he was only governed by the general rule. The coupons were only trace evidence and the bonds they represented ($40,000) was the amount of the stolen property. He could not accept less bail than that amount, indeed he might demand a much larger amount, as the inference might readily be made that more coupons or bonds were in the possession of the prisoner. Justice DOWLING said he was willing to grant all proper time for the procurement of witnesses, so he would postpone the examination until 2 o'clock. In the meantime, however, he would receive the affidavit of Mr. LORD, who being in feeble health, could not be expected to dance attendance upon the wishes of counsel. Mr. LORD then made the following affidavit:

Rufus L. Lord, of No. 38 Exchange-place, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on or about the 7th day of March 1866, a quantity of United States bonds and securities, consisting of five-twenty bonds, seven and three-tenths bonds, ten-forty bonds, amounting to the sum of about $1,300,000, the property of deponent, were stolen and carried away by some person or persons unknown; that the coupons of bonds Nos. 90, 101, 1,106, 1,115, 3,886, 3,889, 1,399 and 1,691 form part of the property which was stolen at the time of the said larceny, and that the detailed statement of the amounts and numbers of the stolen bonds and securities is hereunto annexed in the printed schedule, forming a part of this affidavit.

Mr. Lord was then cross-examined by counsel for the defence. He said: I remember Mr. Hellen and Mr. Lowe, his counsel, with another person, calling at my office yesterday, the 8th inst., with reference to these coupons: my brother asked Mr. Hellen whether he had purchased these bonds, and Mr. Hellen replied that he did not know whether he had or not; this is what my brother told me afterward; I know nothing further of the matter.

At 2 o'clock the examination proper was commenced. The room was filled by a large gathering of citizens, nearly all Wall-street brokers, among whom we noticed Messrs. Legrand Lockwood, Col. Cummings, O. W. Botelier, R. W. Latham, J. G. McPheeters, W. G. Ford, Geo. Bebee, and others. When the Justice took his seat Ex-Judge STUART, counsel for accused, said that his client would make a statement, which was as follows:

On the 21st of October, 1866, near 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a man called at my office and presented eight coupons, which he offered for sale, amounting to $1,460; I paid him $1,455 for them, and as soon as my boy came in I sent him over to the Sub-Treasury office to collect the money; in a few minutes the boy returned with a detective officer, who informed me that the coupons had been cut from Mr. Lord's bonds, which had been stolen; Mr. Dege, the detective, asked me several questions about it, and I tried to describe the man to him to the best of my ability; the next morning I called to see Mr. Robert Latham, the President of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad, and told him the whole circumstances of the case, and asked him how I could recover the coupons or their value, as I could not afford to lose it; he then told me to go and see Mr. Lowery, the President of the National Bank of the Republic, and explain the whole matter to him, and have him go with me to Mr. Van Dyck, the United States Treasurer; I went to Mr. Lowery and told him the whole circumstances and Mr. Lowery went with me to the Sub-Treasurer's office, and introduced me to Mr. Van Dyck. Mr. Van Dyck rang the bell for his clerk, who was out, and Mr. Van Dyck told me to call again; in going out to the hall I met Mr. Dege and asked him to see Mr. Van Dyck with me, which he did; and Mr. Van Dyck asked him to whom I should look for the recovery of these coupons; Mr. Dege replied that it was now in the hands of the detectives, who would call to see me in the afternoon about the matter; during the day Mr. Dege, Mr. Young and some other gentlemen came to my office, asked me several questions about the matter, and I gave them all the information I could; on the next morning I called upon Mr. Latham, who took me and introduced me to Gov. Lowe at his office, to whom I told the circumstances and asked his advice; he said he could recover the value of the coupons upon the statements made by me; I afterward consulted Gov. Lowe, with the purpose of instituting a suit for the recovery of the coupons; I afterward went to Mr. Lord's office, accompanied by Mr. Lowe and Mr. Beebe, having heard that Mr. Lord was a wealthy and generous man, I thought he would return the coupons to me when he heard the facts of the case, as I could not afford to lose them; Mr. Lowe explained my case to Mr. Lord, Mr. Lord replied that the matter was in the hands of the detectives, and that he would not interfere; I returned to my office, when I was handed a summons to appear before Mr. Justice Dowling; I obeyed that summons; I was born in Washington City; have been in business in Baltimore until I came to New-York City, and started in business in July last, when I may have heard of Mr. Lord's robbery; I never saw any list purporting to describe the property stolen; I cannot say whether any or not were ever served at my office; coupons are sold daily in the street, and very large amounts are sometimes paid for over the counter with cash in hand, and sometimes by checks, according to the convenience of the buyer and seller; I bought these in the usual way in good faith paid the full amount I have stated for them, without any suspicion that anything was wrong about them.

Mr. STUART addressed the Court at some length in support of a motion to discharge the prisoner. H

made a powerful appeal in behalf of his client, and claimed that there was not the slighest ground for holding the accused. There was no evidence of criminal knowledge in the mere possession of these coupons. They were bought in the regular way of business, yet Mr. HELLEN had been arrested and locked up with thieves like a common felon. After national currency had passed through the third or fourth hands, even if stolen, possession of such paper was not a felony. He was sure the magistrate would not hold this young man on such a charge. He had purchased these stolen coupons in the open mart, and it was mere transmission. Justice DOWLING was known as a stern but upright Judge, and the counsel did not believe that the Magistrate was of the belief that the prisoner had any guilty knowledge. Wall-street bankers and brokers were not safe if Mr. HELLEN was held for trial.

Ex-Gov. LOWE, of Maryland, spoke in behalf of his client. He said there was two ways of judging a man's guilt for innocence, not by isolated facts, but by all the attending circumstances. Business in Wall-street was always done in a hurry, and the prisoner would readily receive such coupons in regular trade. The fact that the errand boy of the firm was sent to the Sub-Treasury so soon after the transaction ought to be proof that no guilty knowledge existed. Counsel cited a case in 24 Barber in support of his theory that HELLEN could recover the value of the coupons, and therefore he could not be held in a criminal charge. His address was a lengthy and able one.

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, another of the counsel, made an address to the Court, the burden of which was that the previous good character of the accused and the fact that he had sent the coupons direct to the Sub-Treasury for payment by his own messenger, and despite the fact that he knew that a detective was on duty there, and that no payments were made without strict scrutiny of the paper offered, ought to convince any man that Mr. HELLEN was unconscious of wrong.

Assistant District-Attorney GUNNING S. BEDFORD next addressed the Court. He thought that if the magistrate considered there was probable cause for suspicion, he was bound to hold the prisoners for trial, for the question was not the guilt or innocence of the accused, but whether there was any probable cause.

Justice DOWLING inquired if the case was closed, and he was informed by counsel that they simply moved for a discharge, but if it was denied they wished to introduce evidence. As the magistrate denied the motion, the case was declared adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when the witnesses for the defence will be introduced. Mr. HELLEN has furnished bail in the sum of $40,000 to await such examination.

FUNERAL OF SIMEON DRAPER.

Services at St. Bartholomew's Church.

Yesterday the solemn funeral services over the body of the lamented SIMEON DRAPER, were celebrated at the Church of St. Bartholomew, Lafayette-square. Before the arrival of the body a large number of persons had gathered in the church and on the steps waiting the arrival of the *cortége*. At 1:30 the hearse arrived containing the remains, followed by thirty mourning coaches, with the relatives and friends of the deceased. The body was borne up the steps and down the middle aisle, preceded by the Sexton, the officiating clergyman, Dr. PYNE, and Rev. J. CARPENTER SMYTH, assistant. The pall-bearers were GEO. W. BLUNT, DR. A. C. POST, Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, THOS. HOWE, EDWARD C. MINTURN, J. J. ASTOR, Ex-Mayor A. C. KINGSLAND, MOSES TAYLOR, H. D. RUSSELL and DANIEL DREW. Behind the coffin followed the sons of the deceased, the only members of the immediate family present, services having been said in the morning in the family mansion at Whitestone.

The coffin was deposited upon a trestle, richly draped, standing under the reading-desk within the chancel. The casket itself was of the richest workmanship, being composed of the choicest rosewood, mounted in silver, with interior trimmings of white satin, with heavy silver fringe. Immediately behind the coffin and underneath the reading-desk was upstood a beautiful cross, about three feet in height, and composed of camellias and tuberoses; on either side of this, anchors, composed also of choice flowers, were placed. The front pews were occupied by the immediate friends of the deceased and the family physicians, wearing shoulder scarfs.

During the passage of the body up the aisle, and after it had reached its resting-place there, the organ, under the manipulations of the accomplished Dr. BEAMES, organist of St. Bartholomew's, breathed out solemnly and impressively the *Marche Funèbre*, from "Samson." The choir then sang the anthem, "I heard a voice from Heaven saying, Blessed are they that die in the Lord," in which the pleasing soprano of Miss BRAINERD was most effective.

Rev. CARPENTER SMYTH then read the 15th Chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Hebrews, after which the choir sang the 139th Hymn, commencing, "Rock of Ages cleft for me."

At the conclusion of the choral services Rev. Dr. PYNE approached the coffin and pronounced over it the sad and impressive service of the Committal, concluding with prayer and the benediction.

The coffin lid was then upraised and the features of the dead for a time exposed to the view of the people, who passed up the north aisle, across the chancel and down the south aisle again to their seats. This last and melancholy visit occupied considerable time, as almost all of those gathered in the church paid this tribute to the dead.

This concluded the ceremonies. The large cross was laid upon the coffin, which was borne down the aisle in the same order of procession in which it was borne into the church. The hearse, followed by the long cavalcade of mourning coaches, then proceeded to the family burying-ground at Carmansville, where the remains were deposited in the family vault.

The respect due to the memory of Mr. DRAPER could not possibly have had better expression than that given in the character of the attendance at the obsequies. The heads of the Departments, governmental and municipal, were with scarcely an exception present; and beside these, our most prominent private citizens, professional gentlemen, and the faculty and students of Bellevue Hospital, who attended in a body. There were also many ladies present, among them those who, judging from their years and the tribute of tears paid to the deceased during the ceremonies, must have shared youth's sunshine with him, and with him crept into the vale of years.

LIEUT.-GEN. SHERMAN.

Sherman's March Down Wall-street—The Rampant Bears and Bulls Rejoice—The Sailing of the Susquehanna To-day—A Farewell Salute.

Yesterday Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN visited the Custom-house and made the tour of Wall-street, accompanied by a relative, Mr. SCOTT. In the absence of Collector SMYTHE, who was in attendance at the funeral of SIMEON DRAPER, the General was received at the Custom-house by the Collector's Secretary, who did the honors of that bustling institution. As is customary, the Rotunda was crowded, and when the presence of the General became known there was much enthusiasm among those present—those "who go down to the sea in ships" and those who look after the ships when they come up.

In Broad-street the welcome to the General was no less enthusiastic; for once the Bears and Bulls did roar harmoniously. The Treasury was next visited, whence, after a brief stay, the General departed for parts unknown, cheered lustily by an enthusiastic crowd who had gathered on and about the Treasury steps to say good-bye. To-day the frigate *Susquehanna* sails for Vera Cruz with the illustrious General on board.

The following order has just been issued to do him farewell honors:

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 9, 1866. }
[*Extract.*]

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SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 187—II. The commanding officers at Governor's and Bedloe's Islands will cause a salute of fifteen (15) guns to be fired for Lieut.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN on his passage down the bay in the United States frigate *Susquehanna*.

By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD.
W. T. GENTRY, Bvt. Lieut.-Col. A. A. A. G.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

On Monday night, DERTINERS DURYEE, a resident of Flatbush, L. I., quarreled with THOMAS CURTIS and PATRICK O'MALLY, in the liquor-store No. 139 Fulton-street, and a fight was the ultimate result. Mr. DURYEE now alleges that after the disturbance was over on his being ejected from the place, he discovered that some one had stolen his watch, valued at $125, from his vest pocket, and he further charges CURTIS with having stolen said watch, and passing it to his confederate. Both men were arrested on Thursday, by Officer MILES, of the Second Precinct, and on being arraigned before the Court yesterday morning, were remanded for examination. The missing time-keeper has not been recovered. Both the prisoners deny the charge of larceny.

ASSAULT UPON A WOMAN.

Yesterday morning, MARY MANNING, of No. 349 Water-street, appeared in Court and accused JAMES WILSON of having committed a felonious assault upon her with a knife, he having stabbed her twice in the right shoulder and once in the left arm, with further intent to do her grievous bodily harm. WILSON was arrested on a warrant and arraigned before the magistrate, when he was committed for trial. The assault was made on the 29th ult., but the cause of the assault did not appear in the affidavit, nor was it asked by the Court. MARY's wounds are not of a dangerous character. It was stated that a second and similar complaint would be preferred against the prisoner before he came up for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

ARREST OF A JUNK DEALER.

A quantity of copper metal valued at $50 was stolen from Riker's Island on the 15th ult., where it had been left by GEORGE W. HOLMAN, of No. 22 South-street. Since that time search had been made by the Police for the stolen property and the thieves. On Thursday night Sergt. FITZGERALD, of the Harbor Police, arrested JOHN MULLIN, a junk-dealer, on suspicion of having a knowledge of the nefarious transaction, the officer having succeeded in discovering the missing copper concealed in a small row-boat owned by the prisoner, at the foot of Delancy-street, East River. When taken into custody MULLIN stated his ability to prove that he had purchased the metal, having, as he claimed, paid a lawful price for the same. He was taken before the sitting magistrate and given an opportunity to prove these allegations, failing in which he was held for trial. MULLIN is 32 years of age, and resides at No. 88 Broome-street.

A BAR-ROOM AFFRAY.

On Tuesday night, after the polls had been closed, JOHN BUCKLEY and DANIEL DUFF chanced to meet in the bar-room situate at No. 42 Bowery, where they quarreled about the relative merits of the contest then just closed. During the war of words which ensued, BUCKLEY lifted his cane and struck DUFF on the head with it, the blow crushing the hat out of all reasonable shape, and inflicting a severe scalp wound. DUFF then drew a knife, as he says, in self-defence, and stabbed BUCKLEY so severely that he had to be removed to the New-York Hospital, where he yet remains under treatment. At that time DUFF escaped, as was reported in the TIMES of Wednesday, but he yesterday came forward voluntarily and surrendered himself to Capt. JOURDAN, commanding the Sixth Precinct Police. He will be held to await an examination when BUCKLEY becomes convalescent.

THEFT OF VALUABLE SEED.

On Thursday afternoon THOMAS MACREADY was brought into Court to answer a charge of grand larceny, he having offered 95 pounds of annato seed, valued at $118, for sale to ORLANDO H. JADUIN, of No. 53 Cortlandt-street, which valuable lot of seed was fully identified as having been stolen from JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, of No. 74 William-street. The prisoner informed the magistrate at that time that he was quite able to prove that he had come into honest possession of the seed, alleged to have been stolen. The prisoner was accordingly remanded back to the custody of the officer to enable him to do so if possible. Yesterday the case came up again, when the officer stated that the accused had failed to prove what he had promised. MACREADY was accordingly fully committed for trial. He is a native of Newark, and 23 years of age. He denied the charge of larceny.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

PROVIDING FOR COLD WEATHER.

A respectable looking young man named EDWARD HOLMES was yesterday arrested on a charge of theft, preferred against him by JOHN DOWNEY, who keeps a clothing-store at No. 257 Spring-street. It appears by the affidavit of the complainant that the prisoner came to his store on the 4th inst., and snatching an overcoat valued at $15, ran away with it. He was subsequently arrested, and in one of his pockets was found a pawn-ticket representing the property. HOLMES was committed for examination, in default of $300 bail.

LAW REPORTS.

Collector's Case—Duty on Shellac.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.
Before Judge Smalley and a Jury.

James Tinker vs. Hiram Barney.—This was an action against the defendant, as Collector of the Port of New York, to recover back certain duties paid to him as such Collector on a quantity of shellac imported by him in January, 1862.

By the tariff act of March, 1861, it was provided that shellac should be duty free. But in the tariff act of Aug. 5, 1861, a clause was inserted that ten cents a pound duty should be paid on gum copal and all resinous substances applied to similar purposes, and the Collector claimed that this amounted to a repeal of the former clause and exacted duty at that rate upon the plaintiff's shellac. He paid the duty under protest and brought this action to recover it back.

The Judge left the question to the Jury to determine on the evidence whether this shellac was applied to similar purposes as gum copal, telling them if it was not they must find for plaintiff, and the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, and interest, $1,333 87.

For plaintiff, Mr. Lowrey. For defendant, District-Attorney Courtney and Mr. Allen.

Stock Speculations—Checks Given on Margins—Protest.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—NOV. 9.
Before Justice Mullen and a Jury.

W. B. and Chas. Jaudan vs. D. S. Read and George Caldwell, Jr.—This action was based on the following facts:

On the 22d of March, 1864, George Caldwell, Jr., one of the defendants, brought to the plaintiffs, who were stock brokers, a check on the Canajoharie Bank, signed by the defendant, Read, for $2,000, and directed plaintiffs to use it as a margin for the purchase of stock on speculation. A certain quantity of stock was bought and sold, but on the 31st day of March the check came back protested. Defendant Caldwell was notified of the protest of the check, and on his stating to plaintiffs it was a mistake, they continued purchasing and selling stocks on his order until about the 5th of April, when the result of the speculations showed a loss of about $1,600. The plaintiffs brought this action to recover the loss from both Read and Caldwell. The conflict of testimony was most extraordinary.

The defendants claimed that this check was given to the plaintiffs upon the express understanding that it should only be used as margin for the purchase of 200 shares of Cumberland Coal, and 100 shares of New-York Central, in which they were jointly interested, and as there was a profit of about $500 upon those transactions, they could not be liable for the check. The defendants further distinctly testified that neither had received a notice of protest, and that they were therefore legally exempt from liability.

The plaintiffs, however, testified that the check was given to them as a margin for all the purchases of Caldwell; that they never knew that Read had any interest in the transactions till long afterwards, and although they admitted that a profit of $500 was made on the Cumberland Coal and New-York Central, yet they testified that Caldwell bought and sold through them several hundred shares of Erie and Fort Wayne on which there was a loss of about $2,000. They further testified that Caldwell was served by them with a notice of protest, and that Read had stopped the payment of the check, and thereby relieved them from the legal necessity of serving him with protest. Mr. Read, however, denied that he had stopped payment of his check, but averred that the reason the check was not paid was because the *Canajoharie Bank was short of funds* on that day, although he (Read) had on deposit sufficient funds to meet the check. He further averred that the cashier of said bank so informed him.

The testimony further showed that Read had commenced a counter-action against the plaintiff for the profit of $500 on the Cumberland Coal and the New-York Central.

Counsel for the defence, Ira D. Warren, Esq., after summing up to the Jury, requested the Court to charge—

1. That Read is not liable for stocks purchased after the check was returned protested, without express orders from him or his authorized agent.
2. That if the Jury believe that Mr. Read had money enough in the bank to pay the check when it was presented for payment, and that payment was not refused by his (Read's) directions, no recovery can be had on the check against him, unless it was duly protested, and it was not.

The Court charged accordingly.

After the summing on behalf of the plaintiff by Mr. Bennett and a charge by the Court, the Jury retired, and returned with a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed and interest.

Edwin M. Wight, attorney for plaintiffs; Larned & Warren, attorneys for defendants.

A Mother and Her Child—An Interesting Scene in Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 9.
Before Justice Sutherland.

In Re Mary Ann Moore.—This case came up yesterday on the return of a writ of *habeas corpus*, granted on the petition of a mother for the purpose of obtaining the custody of her child. It appears that about three years ago a Mrs. Jackson left her child, then some two years old, with a Mr. and Mrs. Bell in Western New-York. She was then too poor to maintain it and desired them to take care of it for awhile. Recently she has been married a second time, and being able to support the little girl—now five years old—she made application to the foster parents in this City for the purpose of having the girl returned.

The Bells refused to return her, and thereupon a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued. On the way to the court-house, the child espied the mother, and suddenly left the protection of the Bells in the City Hall Park. She threw herself into the arms of her mother, and no amount of persuasion was sufficient to induce her to leave the mother. In the court-room she sat in her lap, and her fond and affectionate manners attracted the attention of all in attendance. It was plain that the little girl had made up her mind to live hereafter with her mother. When the case was called on, it appeared that one of the grounds on which the mother relied, was, as alleged in the affidavits, that the Bells were given to irregular habits, so much so that the example they were setting before the child was calculated to injure its whole after life.

On the other hand, this was denied by the respondents, and they set up that the mother has been married recently without knowing that her first husband was dead.

The mother and child plead their own case. Their tears and fond embraces were far more eloquent than any words their lawyer could utter. The Court directed an order to be entered, that the mother have the custody of her child.

The Lincoln Divorce Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 9.
Before Justice Monell.

Levi Lincoln vs. Abby Lincoln.—In this case the plaintiff obtained a divorce from his wife on the ground that before the marriage she had married another man, by the name of Read, from whom she was not divorced. After the decree of divorce was entered and the plaintiff had married again, the defendant moved to set it aside on the ground that at the time of her marriage with Read he was already the husband of another woman, and therefore the marriage was null and void. The Court referred the case to a Referee to take testimony as to the truth of her statement, and the Referee reported that it was true. A motion is now made to confirm this report of the Referee preparatory to setting aside the decree of divorce granted in favor of the plaintiff. If the decree is set aside, it will be an interesting question to ascertain who is plaintiff's wife and who is defendant's husband.

The Court took the papers and reserved a decision. W. B. Stafford for plaintiff; James & Dunphy for defendant.

Croton Water Leakage—High Tides—A Potatoe Case.

MARINE COURT—NOV. 9.
Before Judge Alker and a Jury.

Haford Bros. vs. Wedemeyer & Muller.—Defendants occupied the store No. 97 Murray-street, and in November last represented the cellar under the store to be dry. Relying on that representation the plaintiffs hired the cellar and stored in it 1,140 barrels of potatoes of the value of about $3 per barrel; the plaintiffs and their witnesses testified that the defendants were guilty of gross negligence in allowing the Croton water to leak from the pipe in the store, and the water damaged 640 barrels of potatoes, on 400 of which they lost 75 cents per barrel, and 240 barrels were entirely rotted; for this they claimed $500 damages.

The defendants testified that the water ran into the cellar from high tides and not from the leakage, and that the plaintiffs could have stopped the water in the cellar.

Counsel for the plaintiffs requested the Court to charge that if they believed the plaintiffs did stop off the water in the cellar, they were not guilty of such negligence as contributed to produce the damage, and that if the defendants knew of the leakage and did not repair it, they were guilty of such negligence as would render them liable, if the plaintiffs were without fault. These requests were refused. The jury after being out some time returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $100 damages. Alex. H. Reavey, for the plaintiffs, and W. S. Yard for the defendants.

Business in the Civil Courts.

Before Justice Joseph F. Barnard.
SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—NOV. 9.

Henry B. Herts, Jr., vs. Elbridge Wheeler; tried by Court and Jury; verdict for plaintiff for $776 25, allowance of five per cent. granted. George Jackson vs. E. B. Davison et al.; verdict for plaintiff for $660 52, and five per cent. allowance. John H. Holmes vs. John Lynd; inquest judgment for plaintiff for $371 47. John W. Thompson vs. Edward A. Moss; inquest judgment for plaintiff for $240 73, five per cent. allowance. John H. Van Everie vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; trial by the Court; Jury waived; decision reserved. John Rittig vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; tried by the Court; Jury waived; decision reserved. George Knapp, Executor, &c., vs. Henry R. McBride; inquest judgment for plaintiff for $21,373 97, allowance of $50. Horace Galpen vs. David Hoppenheimer; inquest judgment for plaintiff for $570 12. Jacob Seigar vs. Frank McCabe; inquest judgment for plaintiff for $145 61. Charles Bagnall vs. J. L. Wolsey; inquest judgment for plaintiff for $409 36, with five per cent. allowance. The New-York National Exchange Bank vs. Wm. Ruger et al.; inquest judgment for plaintiff for $1,025 62, with five per cent. allowance.

CIRCUIT—PART II.—NOV. 9.
Before Justice Mullen.

Samuel Conklin et al. vs. M. Bach et al.; inquest judgment for plaintiffs for $164 71. Wells Phillips et al. vs. Matthew Beckartjet al.; inquest judgment for plaintiffs for $448 13. Wm. H. Budlong vs. George Hockstadter; tried by the Court; judgment for plaintiff for $66 14. Aaron H. Grenn vs. Samuel Agnew et al.; inquest judgment for plaintiff for $563 27. Michael O'Leary vs. The State Bank of South Carolina; tried by the Court; $30,000 involved; decision reserved. Herman D. Harris et al. vs. Daniel Denny et al.; judgment for $439 37. Michael O'Leary vs. The People's Bank of South Carolina; tried by the Court; decision reserved. George T. Newhall vs. J. Taylor and another; tried by Court and Jury; judgment for $306 for plaintiff; Court directed the verdict.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 9.
Before Justice Potter.

Jesse S. Carman et al. vs. Edward J. Peters, et al.; demurrer argued; decision reserved. The People of the State of New-York vs. Bernard Riley and another; demurrer argued; decision reserved. Henry Dwight vs. The Northern Indiana Railroad Company; issue of law and fact argued; decision reserved.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 9.
By Justice G. G. Barnard.

Robert Campbell vs. Elisha B. Sackett; motion denied. Mary Fern vs. Antoine De Lave; consent and order of discontinuance set aside, with costs. Samuel N. Pike et al. vs. Henry Lyon; motion denied. George W. Brainard, &c., vs. Levi A. Lincoln; motion denied.

By J. F. Barnard, J.

Hiram A. Pooler vs. Sylvania E. Pooler; issues settled; counsel fee and expenses of $150 given defendant; no alimony allowed; motion to change the place of trial denied; no costs on the motion. Pierre W. Wildey vs. John W. Sanderson; the defendant cannot be imprisoned under the execution upon the judgment; order to this extent granted. In the matter of the sale of the steamship *Circassian*; motion granted; Sheriff to return the twenty per cent. paid; no costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Monell.

Chas. G. Patterson vs. Martin L. Townsend; interrogations settled. Henry K. Sheldon vs. Empire City Fire Insurance Company; motion granted without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 9, 1866.

50,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	114¼	800	Quick. Min. Co.	54⅛
51,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s.C.'62	110¼	200	do	54¾
20,000	do	110⅜	100	Mar. Min.	14
2,000	do ...Small	109	100	Mar. Min. Pr.	30
26,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	107⅝	400	At. Mail S. Co.	111½
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	107⅛	100	do	112
18,000	do	107⅜	300	Boston W. P.	32¾
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65		100	Pac. M. S. Co.	242¾
	New Issue	110¼		do ...b60	243
2,500	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'65	108	100	N. Y. Central	119¼
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	100⅛	100	do ...c	118⅝
1,000	do	100½	10	do	118¾
50,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s,		200	do	118
	Sec. Ser.	106	2500	do ...s3	117¾
5,000	do ...3d Ser	105⅞	100	do ...c	117⅜
10,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	100⅝	200	do	117⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s ...x-c	71⅜	100	do	118
9,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	71⅝	80	Erie Railroad	85
20,000	do	71⅜	100	do	85⅛
5,000	do	71⅝	700	do	85
1,000	Virginia 6s	60	4500	do	85⅜
1,000	N. Car. 6s	81	500	do	85⅝
12,000	Missouri 6s	91¼	300	do ...s30	84
10,000	do	90	40	Erie R. Pr.	85¾
10,000	do	90¾	100	Hud. R. R.	126
100,000	O. & M. Cer.	34⅝	30	N. Y. & N. H. R.	116½
10,000	do ...b10	34¾	1000	Reading R.	117
7,000	Erie 3d M.	99	600	do ...b60	117⅛
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	99	500	do ...b4	117
5,000	Al. & T. H. Inc.	78	200	M. S. & N. I.	92¼
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	90	500	do	92⅜
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	79	200	do ...b30	92¾
3,000	P. F. W. & C. 3d.	89½	100	do	92¼
4,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	93	5	Ill. Cen. R.	125½
1,000	C. & N. W. Con.		500	Cleve. & Pitts.	93
	Conv. Bds.	85	1000	Chi. & N. W.	57⅜
4,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	107	300	do	58
1,000	Mor. & Essex 1st.	96	150	do	57⅝
2,000	Del., L. & W. 1st.	100	1100	do	57⅞
20	Fourth National	110	1000	Chi. & N. W. P.	79⅝
10	Bk. of Commerce	119	700	do	79⅝
200	Canton Co.	57⅛	400	Cleve. & Tol.	120
14	Del. & Hud. C.	150	500	Chic. & R. I.	110⅝
500	Cumb. Coal. P.	71¼	10	do	110⅝
100	Amer. Coal	71	200	Tol. W. & W.	52½
200	do	70½	400	Morris & Essex R.	86
100	Adams Ex. Co.	79	500	P., Ft. W. & C.	110¼
100	Butler Coal	19½	100	do	110⅜
200	do	19⅝	400	do ...b3	110½
100	Wilks. Coal	72	300	Alt. & T. H.	50½
200	do	72½	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	75½
500	do	72¼	30	do	75½
300	do	72½	200	Mar. & C. 1st P. ...b3	42
320	West. U. Tel.	52	1100	do ...b30	42
100	do	51⅞	100	Mil. & St. P.	62¼
50	West. U. Tel., Rus.		100	do	62½
	Extension	96½	300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	75

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

105,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65		100	N. Y. Cen.	118⅛
	New Issue	110⅜	500	do	118½
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100	do ...c	118⅜
	Sec. Ser.	106	100	do ...s3	118
100	Canton Co.	57	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	92¼
10	West. U. Tel.	51⅝	100	Mich. Cen. R.	115
100	do	57⅞	1000	Reading R.	117
10	Erie R.	85	1500	do ...s5	117
200	do	85½	200	Chic. & N. W.	57⅛
100	do ...s10	85¼	100	do	57⅜
100	Quicksilver	54⅛	200	do	57⅜
100	do	54	300	Chic. & R. I.	110⅜
100	Pac. Mail S. Co.	242¾	100	do	110½
100	P. F. W. & C.	110¼	121	N. J. Cen.	132⅛

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	114⅜	100	Canton Co. ...b3	57
5,000	U. S.6s,5-20s,C.62	110¼	200	Amer. Coal	70
5,000	do	110⅜	75	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	242¾
20,000	U.S 6s,5-20s,C.'64	107⅝	100	Chic. & N.W. Pr.	79⅜
100,000	do	107½	600	do ...b30	79½
20,000	do	107⅜	800	N. Y. Cen.	118⅜
56,000	U.S.5s,10-40s, C.	100⅛	100	do	118⅜
20,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.,		100	do ...s3	118
	First Ser.	107⅜	31	do	118
50,000	do ...2d Ser.	106	400	Erie R.	85
20,000	do ...3d Ser.	105⅜	100	do ...s60	82
20,000	Tenn. 6s, ...x-c	71⅛	800	M. S. & N. I.	91¼
10,000	Missouri 6s	90	100	Clev. & Tol.	119⅛
60,060	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	71¼	200	Chic. & R. I.	110
3,000	do	71⅜	500	do ...b10	110
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	34½	400	do	109⅜
130,000	do	34⅝	200	Mil. & St. P.	62
10	West. U. Tel.	52	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	74⅝
200	Quicksilver	53⅝	100	do ...b3	74⅜
100	Mar. Min. Pref	29½			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	34⅛	500	Reading R. ...c	116⅜
10,000	Amer. Gold	146⅛	800	do	116⅜
100	Canton Co.	57	200	do ...s15	116⅜
100	do	57¼	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	92¼
200	Butler Coal	19⅛	200	do ...c	92⅜
100	Quick. Min.	53⅜	600	do	92⅜
300	do	54	200	do ...s3	92½
100	N. Y. Cen.	120	200	Chic. & N. W.	56⅞
100	do ...c	120	300	do	57
400	Erie Railroad	86	300	do	57⅛
600	do ...b3	86	400	do	57¼
2400	do	85⅞	100	do ...s3	57¼
200	do ...s3	85⅝	200	Chi. & N. W. P	79⅜
500	do ...c	85⅞	300	do	79⅛
1200	do ...b30	86	200	do	79⅝
200	Cleve. & Tol. ...x-d	119⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer.	34⅜	600	Reading R.	116⅜
100	Canton Co.	57¼	400	M. So. & N. I. ...b3	92⅛
100	do ...s15	57⅛	300	do	92
100	do ...b3	57¼	100	do ...b3	92
400	Rutland Mar.	28¼	500	Clev. & Pitts R.	92⅜
200	do	28⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. ...x-d	119⅜
100	do ...b3	28⅜	300	do	119⅜
200	do	28½	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	110⅛
200	Cum. Coal	69⅛	100	do ...b3	110½
200	do ...s3	69¼	100	do	110⅜
300	do	69¼	100	do ...s10	110⅜
400	Butler Coal Co.	20	800	Chi. & N. W.	57⅞
200	do ...b10	20	400	do ...c	57⅜
100	do ...b3	20	200	do ...b10	57⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co. ...b3	54⅛	300	do ...s3	57½
100	N. Y. Cen.	118⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	79⅞
200	Mar. Pref.	29½	100	do ...c	79⅜
1800	Erie R.	85⅜	100	do ...b10	79⅜
100	do ...s60	81	100	do ...b5	79½
300	do ...c	85½	500	do ...s3	79⅜
400	do	85½	400	P., F. W. & C. ...x-d	110⅜
500	do ...b3	85⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

100	Canton Co.	57⅛	300	New-York Cen.	118¼
100	do	57¼	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	91⅛
100	Boston W. P.	32¾	400	do ...b3	91⅝
100	do ...b3	32⅞	100	do ...b10	91⅜
100	do ...s15	32⅝	100	do ...s5	91¼
200	Rutland Mar.	28¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts. ...b30	92⅜
100	do ...b10	28⅜	200	do ...s3	92¼
100	do ...s5	28⅛	400	do	92½
100	Wilkesbarre Coal	72⅛	200	do ...s30	92
200	Butler Coal	20⅛	200	do ...b4	92⅛
100	do ...s3	20	400	Reading R.	116⅛
100	do ...b3	20⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol. ...x-d	119
200	do	20⅛	300	Chi. R. I. & P.	109¼
800	Mariposa Pr.	29⅛	200	do ...b3	109⅛
100	do ...b30	29⅜	100	do ...s10	109⅜
200	do ...s3	29¼	200	do ...s3	109⅛
200	do	29¼	800	Chic. & N. W.	57
100	West. U. Tel.	51⅝	400	do ...b3	57
100	do ...b3	51⅝	100	do ...b10	57⅛
200	do	51⅛	500	do ...s3	57
100	do ...b10	51⅝	200	do ...s5	56⅞
300	Erie Railroad ...b5	84⅜	400	Chic. & N. W. P.	79
800	do	84⅜	200	do ...b3	79⅛
800	do ...b3	84½	100	do ...b10	79⅜
880	do	84⅜	500	do ...s5	79
200	do ...b10	85	200	P. F. W. & C. ...x-d	109⅜
400	do ...s3	84⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. ...b3	62
200	do ...s3	84⅜			

FRIDAY, Nov. 9—P. M.

The price of Gold was a fraction cheaper on the sales to-day than on Thursday. The speculators of the Gold Room were free bidders at 146 ℘ cent., while most of the transactions were at ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. above this figure. The cash Gold was easy for delivery. The November coupons and registered interest are being paid out this week at the rate of $600,000 ℘ day—say $3,137,000 for the five days—while the Gold income from Customs averages about $350,000 ℘ day, at the New-York office. Since the first of the month this office has paid out about $11,500,000, and received for Customs about $3,000,000.

The ease in Gold induced a fair demand for Exchange for Saturday's mail. The rates, however, were not firm. Some Southern Bank credits were done at 109@109¼, and leading New-York bills at 109½@109¾ ℘ cent. There is no export demand for Gold Coin, of course, at these rates, with Money at 3½@4 ℘ cent. in London. There is understood to be a few parcels of Gold Bars still on the market.

Money is lending at 5@6 ℘ cent. to the Stock Exchange Brokers, and the supply is easy on these terms, preference being given by the 5 ℘ cent. lenders to Government collateral. Many of the old transactions at 4 ℘ cent. on this class of security remain undisturbed. This afternoon the leading Stock firms report an easy market, and in five cases out of six at 5 ℘ cent. on miscellaneous collateral.

In the Public Funds there was not a large business to-day. The prices are steady for nearly all descriptions, with the exception of the 5-20s of 1862, which are a fraction cheaper than yesterday.

On the Stock Exchange there was quite a buoyant Railway market at last night's advance, through the morning Boards, but lower figures were accepted after 2 o'clock, partly on account of the decline in New-York Central from 120 down to 117⅞@118¼ ℘ cent. The transfers of this Stock close to-morrow, preliminary to the 12th of December election for Directors. Some disappointment was felt this morning at the rather moderate demand at the Stock Board for the cash Stock. A good many Brokers in place of buying in to meet their contracts, due to-day and to-morrow, borrowed the Certificates from their neighbors.

The Border State Bonds were not so firm on Missouris, the large sudden rise to 93 yesterday having brought out more offers to sell than the market would bear. Tennessees are in demand, and North Carolinas in fair request at previous rates.

On the Miscellaneous Shares there is a continued demand for Pacific Mail at 242½@243 ℘ cent., while Atlantic has not recovered from the break up in the "corner" early in the week. There was a fresh advance in Cumberland Coal at the early Board up to 71¼ ℘ cent.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The Railway speculation reversed the order of yesterday—leaving off comparatively heavy, and 1@1½ ℘ cent. lower, after a large business in the forenoon at full rates.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	100¼	100¼	Northwest	57	57¼
U. S. 5-20s	110⅛	110⅛	N. West Pref.	79⅝	79⅝
U. S. 7.30s	107⅛	106	Rock Island	110⅛	109⅞
N. Y. Central	120	118⅞	Fort Wayne	110	109⅞
Erie	85¼	85	Cumb'land Coal	69¾	69
Hudson	126	126	Quicksilver	53⅞	53⅝
Reading	116⅝	116⅝	W. U. Telegraph	51⅝	51⅝
Mich. Southern	92⅜	92⅛	Mariposa Pref.	29⅝	29⅝
Illinois Central	124⅝	124⅝	Ohio Certificates	34⅝	34⅝
Pittsburgh	92⅝	92⅝	American Gold	146⅜	146⅛
Tennessees	71¾	71¼	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	110
Manhattan	135	Hanover	111
Mechanics'	116	Metropolitan	125
Dry Dock	175	People's	125
Butchers & Drovers	127	Nassau	103
National	109	Shoe and Leather	114
State of New-York	111	Continental	102½
Commerce	118¼	Park	150
American Exchange	113¼	Central National	112
Pacific	160	Fourth National	110
Chatham	130		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	94	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	96	Quincy & Tol. 1st M., '90	72½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est	90	Ill. & So. Iowa	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103¾	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Erie 7s. 3d mort., 1883	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104½
Erie 7s. 4th mort., 1880	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96½
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	89½
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	97	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	89
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	103½	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	89
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	108	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	77
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	99	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	97
Harlem 1st M. '69-'73	99	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	100½
Mich. C. new 1st M. 8s. '82	112	Chi. & Al. income	97
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	97	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	70
Ill. Cen. 7s. c. 1875	107	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	91¼
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	97	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	84½
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	85
Cons. 7s c. conv.	100	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	97	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	92
Lack. & West'n Bds.	99	Joliet & Chic. 1st m.	100
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	72
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	91	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	93½
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91½	N. Y. & N. H. 7s.	100
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	78½		

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,806,667 66: of which $330,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $778,000; Payments, $2,339,510 01; Balance, $91,372,834 39.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,851,693. The following is the summary of the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	970	$380,977	749	$344,372	354	$145,183
Man. of Cotton	346	111,258	256	80,642	146	53,318
Man. of Silk	144	153,314	146	193,942	82	104,816
Man. of Flax	1,281	286,805	675	189,070	293	79,630
Miscellaneous	304	112,763	84	29,440	297	20,316
Total	3,045	$1,015,117	1,919	$836,576	1,172	$403,223
		836,576				1,015,117
Total entered		$1,851,693	Total marketed			$1,418,340

The receipts on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway for the month of October reached $541,491, against $587,121 in the same month of 1865, exhibiting a decrease of $45,630. The receipts from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 have amounted to $4,682,528, against $4,385,704 last year, showing an increase of $296,824.

Gov. ORR, of South Carolina, has issued the following proclamation, relative to the past due indebtedness of that State:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, Nov. 1, 1866.

Whereas the General Assembly of this State, by an act passed on the 21st day of September, in the year of our Lord 1866, entitled "An Act for the funding of the interest and principal of certain stocks and bonds of the State past due," provided that immediate provision be made for funding the following debt of South Carolina, to wit: $310,000, now past due, as the principal of bonds of the State issued by virtue of an act of the Legislature, passed in December, in the year of our Lord 1859, together with the interest on said bonds; the interest on an issue of bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, under an act of the Legislature, passed in the year of our Lord 1854; and the interest on an issue of bonds to the amount of $500,000, issued under an Act passed in December, in the year of our Lord 1853, for the building of the new State House; likewise, the interest on $1,775,000 of six per cent. stock, issued for the purpose of building the new State House, under several acts of the Legislature, passed in the years our Lord 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1861 and 1863—the said interest to be calculated as due up to the date of the 1st day of July, 1867, without charging interest upon interest or any portion of the arrear of interest.

And whereas, in accordance with the provisions of said act, bonds of this State have been prepared, of the amounts of $100, $500 and $1,000, payable at the Treasury in Columbia—one-half on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1887, and the other half on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1897, with half-yearly coupons for an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, beginning to run from the 1st day of July, in the year of our Lord 1867:

Now, know ye, that in obedience to the requirements of the said Act, I, JAMES L. ORR, Governor and Commander-in-Chief as aforesaid, do hereby call on all holders of bonds issued under the Act of 1859 now past due, and upon all persons holding coupons past due, or to whom interest is due, on the indebtedness above recited, to come forward and receive, at the Treasury of the State, in lieu of the existing evidences of indebtedness in their hands, the bonds hereinabove described—to the payment of which and the coupons attached, the funds and faith of the State are pledged.

Or, should the creditors of the State hereby called on so prefer, they may, upon presentation of their claims at the Treasury, receive in the stead of the bonds aforesaid, certificates of stock for the amount of the sums due them respectively, redeemable at the Treasury, in Columbia, on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1887—bearing interest, payable half-yearly at the Treasury, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on the 1st days of January and July of each year, until the debt be redeemed.

Exception will be made as to persons to whom interest is due upon bonds issued since the 1st day of January, 1861. They are hereby called upon to furnish to the Treasurer a statement of the amounts due; and bonds will be issued to them hereafter, in accordance with such a scale as the General Assembly may prescribe.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at the City of Columbia, the 1st day of November, 1866, and in the ninety-first year of the independence of the United States of America.

[L. S.] JAMES L. ORR, Governor of South Carolina.

WM. R. HUNTT, Secretary of State.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1866. }

Your letter of 23d ult. is at hand, in which you inquire if you are "liable to the tax of 10 per cent. on the amount of State Bank notes remitted by you to your redeeming agent and correspondent in New-York, to be placed to your credit in general account?"

I reply that unless the notes in question are remitted for the *special* and *only* purpose of *redemption*, you subject the bank of which you are President to the tax of ten per cent. on the amount remitted.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

G. S. ADAMS, Esq., President First National Bank, Greenport, N. Y.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS (THIRTY YEARS TO RUN)
FOR SALE BY
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 9.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 12,934 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bags Corn Meal, 36,044 bushels Wheat, 32,350 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Rye, 52,552 bushels Barley, 1,995 bushels Oats, 188 bbls. Pork, 90 pkgs. Cut Meats, 319 pkgs. Lard, 86 pkgs. Beef, and 530 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $9 75@$10 for Pots and $14@$14 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at unaltered prices.

CANDLES—There has been only a light business transacted at previous quotations.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request and steady, including Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Holders have been more eager to realize to-day, and prices have been depressed, in view of the liberal arrivals and the less favorable news from Liverpool. The demand has been moderate. Middlings, 36c.@39c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,650 bales, against receipts of 610 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	14,231
Receipts last week	16,519
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866	19,288
Receipts in October, 1866	52,284
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	124,251
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	488,160
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,650
Exports in October, 1866	18,030
Exports since Sept. 1	39,461
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	327,767
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	161,000

DRY GOODS—Stocks of goods continue to accumulate in the absence of an adequate distributing demand, and holders both of domestic and foreign fabric seem quite disposed to make some further concessions to buyers, but not sufficient to tempt the latter to purchase freely thus late in the season. Through the auction rooms goods are being marketed slowly at low and unremunerative prices. The import entries of foreign Dry Goods at this port, week ending to-day, have been to the specie value of $1,851,693, including entries of $1,015,117 for consumption direct, and $836,576 for warehousing. The total specie value of foreign Dry Goods marketed during the week has been $1,418,340. The Dry Goods exchange report has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 23c.; Pepperell E, 25c.; do. R, 23c. Bleached Shirtings—Bartlett, 30c.; Tip-Top, 32½c., Slaterville, 19c. Prints—Merrimac W, 21c.; American, 18½c.; Arnold, 17c.; London Mourning, 18½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, in fair demand. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company—Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 20 Enamelled, French Enamelled and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 ℘ cent. Ticks—Amoskeag A C A, 62½c.; do. A, 46c.; do. B, 41c. Shirts—Whittenton A A, 35c.; do. B B, 26c. Denims—York, 45c.; Boston Manufacturing Company, 27½c.

FISH—The demand has been very moderate, and prices have been somewhat irregular.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request, though offered freely, at a further partial reduction of 15c.@25c. ℘ bbl., chiefly on the low grades, which are in largest stock. Sales since our last, 9,800 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 75@$10 75; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 50@$11 50; fair to choice do. do., at $11 50@$12 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 45@$12 50 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 75	@$10 75
Extra State	10 50	@12 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 45	@12 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 50	@14 50
Extra Genesee	12 50	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 25	@18 50

Southern Flour is very quiet at declining prices; sales since our last, 300 bbls., in lots, at $12 35@$14 50 for poor to good, and $14 60@$18 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is dull and nominal. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy, including Superfine at $6 75@$8 20 ℘ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in slack demand at $5 85@$6 for Western, $6 05@$6 15 for Jersey, $6 15 for City, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been more eagerness evinced to-day to realize on Wheat and prices have receded fully 3c.@5c. ℘ bushel, yet the demand has been quite moderate, especially from millers, who anticipate a further decline, and therefore purchase sparingly at present. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 47,500 bushels, including inferior White Canada at $3; very inferior to good No. 2 Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at $2 05@$2 35, and Amber State at from $3 15@$3 20, the latter a fancy price, ℘ bushel. Corn opened tamely and heavily, but closed with more firmness, the demand having improved, chiefly on speculative account. Sales, since our last, 145,000 bushels at $1 23½@$1 24 for inferior; $1 24@$1 26, afloat and in store, for sound Mixed Western, closing at $1 25 bid; $1 26 for Yellow Western, and $1 27½ for White Western. A lot of new crop Jersey Yellow was received to-day, and sold at $1 25. Rye has been inactive and nominal. Barley has been in better demand and closes more firmly. Sales since our last, 147,000 bushels, partly for export, at $1 30@$1 35 for Canada West, free, and $1 08@$1 11 for do., in bond; $1 14@$1 22 for two-rowed State, and $1 30 for four-rowed do., ℘ bushel. Oats have been in moderate demand and heavy. We quote Chicago at 68c.@72c.; Milwaukee at 69c.@72c., the latter a fancy price; State at 71c.@73c. ℘ bushel. Sales 86,000 bushels. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 40@1 45 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in rather better supply and less request at $1 05@$1 15 for shipment, and $1 20@$1 45 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand and firm, including new at 30c.@63c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℘ lb. The week's business in this line, Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "The intervention of election somewhat restricted trade the fore part of the week, but the market has since recovered, and closes very firm, with a tendency to higher prices. Although the receipts of the week have been liberal, and are likely to continue so up to the close of navigation, the opinion seems to be gaining ground that our supplies will fall short, and that we shall yet be compelled to import. Some of our dealers predict a deficiency of 10,000 bales, yet as there still exists a great diversity of opinion as to the amount being held by speculators, dealers and growers throughout the country, we place little or no value to these predictions and opinions. Should it become an established fact, however, that we must import, we can only look for a supply from the Continental Markets, as the stock in England will be considerably short of her own consumption. London advices of Oct. 27, report a flat market and a general weakening in prices, while in Bavarians and Belgians, a decided downward tendency existed; this depression, however, was considered temporary, as there was no cause for lower prices without a prospect of heavy shipments from this side. From the Continental Markets we have nothing new to report; purchases for English account were being continued. Receipts for the week 3,044 bales."

HEMP—Has been held quite firmly, but has been inactive.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand at steady rates.

LEATHER—There has been a moderate inquiry for Sole within our range: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 34c.@40.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 47c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 50c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34½c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 29c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 36c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ℘ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in fair request and quite firm in price, with moderate supplies of desirable kinds available. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "the receipts keep up full as well as was expected, but not sufficient to supply the vacancies left by the large shipments. Henceforward to the close but light shipments are anticipated. The trade during the week has been large; to-day, the attendance of buyers from abroad has imparted an active business to the market. We reduce our quotations upon clear Pine, and also upon fourths, selected and pickings; though there have been during the week exceptional sales of clear as high as $73@$75.

The supply of vessels has been good, and they have found active employment at our quotations of freights: To New-York, $2 ℘ M; Bridgeport and New-Haven, $3; New-London, $3; Middletown and Norwich, $3@$3 25; Providence and Hartford, $4; Boston, $6 for soft wood, and $7 50@$8 for hard wood; Philadelphia, $3 50@$4 50; Baltimore, $6@$7; Washington, $6@$8; Richmond, Va., $7@$8, and Petersburgh, $7@$8. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the first week in November, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, Cubic Feet.	Staves, Pounds.
1863	14,202,997	37	2,590	1,218,500
1864	5,236,327	1,395	—	1,131,500
1865	8,660,707	557	—	618,800
1866	12,171,853	830	11,500	985,280

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Nov. 8, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, Feet.	Shingles M.	Timber, Cubic Feet.	Staves, Pounds.
1863	217,016,408	20,011	290,778	147,718,571
1864	228,750,072	19,969	284,986	83,826,583
1865	226,521,937	18,803	136,174	23,058,829
1866	292,812,688	37,814	128,022	24,694,535

MOLASSES—Holders have been firm in their views, but there has been less inquiry for other than low grades, wated by distillers. We quote Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 62c.@63c.; Cuba at 50c.@62½c.; New-Orleans, $1 20@$1 25 ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 80c.@82½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $7 25@$7 75; Resin at $5 12½@$12 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 40@$1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 90; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 85; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 45@$1 50 for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less demand at 22c.@22½c. for Crude; 35c.@38½c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 53c.@56c. for do., free ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork fell off materially in price again to-day, under a strong pressure to realize by speculative holders. At the reduced figures there was not much disposition shown by buyers to purchase, a further decline was deemed inevitable. Early in the day there was a complete pause in operation, because of some objection on the part of those to whom sound lots were deliverable, to receive pork from certain packing yards, an inspectors' mere certificates, but this impediment was eventually removed by a sort of agreement to accept as valid, deliveries made with the inspectors' guarantees. When the objection was first raised, the *short* or *bear* operators were highly indignant, and gave rather vigorous expression to their indignation. The objection was denounced as a ruse of the *Bulls* to protract deliveries indefinitely, if not to get rid of the obligation to receive altogether. The final adjustment of the controversy between the bitterly hostile interests was a great relief to the trade. At the close the market was very heavy and the tendency was in favor of purchasers, who were decidedly cautious in making bids, in view of the manifest anxiety of holders to dispose of their supplies, and this, too, on a market very inadequately prepared for anything like extensive realizations. It was quite plain that the strife between the *longs* and *shorts* in Mess Pork had completely damaged the market and unsettled values. The decline in the price of Mess within the past ten days has been fully $10 a bbl., which is a most serious and extraordinary depreciation, equal to a loss of nearly half a million dollars on the stock of Mess reported in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn on the 1st of the current month of November. We have no recollection of a reaction so sudden and sweeping as this. Sales since our last, 5,659 bbls., in lots, at $25 87@$27 50, cash and regular way, for new Mess, closing at $25 87@$26 cash, and $22 75@$23 75 for new Prime, the latter rate for extra, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,750 bbls. forward delivery, including sellers' option to the 19th, at $26 50, all November, sellers' option, at $26; last half of November, buyers' option, at $26 50; all the year, seller's option, at $26 50@$26, and December seller, at $25 50, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in very limited demand, closing at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, and 14½c.@16c. for Hams; sales 140 packages. Bacon is dull and heavy at 14c.@14½c. for Cumberland Cut; 15c.@15½c. for short rib, ℘ lb. Sales 80 boxes. Lard is depressed and declining. Sales since our last, 600 tcs. and bbls., in small lots at 13½c.@15c. ℘ lb. Beef continues quiet at $12@$18 50 for Plain Mess and $17 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 270 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, but steady; Beef Hams continue dull at $37@$41 ℘ bbl. Sales, 90 bbls. Dressed Hogs are plenty and in limited request, closing at 10c.@10½c. ℘ lb. Butter is in demand at 35c.@42c. for State, and 43c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 17c.@37c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 7c.@17½c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	40	@41
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	41	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb.	41	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℘ lb.	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	38	@39
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	37	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	25	@26
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	25	@26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	22	@23
Western States—firkins, common	17	@18

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	17	@17½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb.	7	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb.	10	@15

RICE—Has been quiet at previous prices.

SALT—Has been inactive and rather heavy.

SEEDS—Have been lightly dealt in at former prices.

SKINS—Have been quiet and less buoyant in price, including Honduras Deer at 60c.; San Juan, 52½c.@55c.; Bolivar, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Chagres, 55c.@57½c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.; Para, 60c.@62½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@40c.; Payta, 40c.@42c.; Curacoa, 67½c.@70c.; Cape, 47½c., gold, ℘ lb.; Madras, 60c. each.

SOAP—Continues in moderate request, including Castile at 18½c.@19½c.; Colgate's Pale at 11c., and Family at 12c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for at drooping prices. Sales since our last 700 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10c.@13c., and 650 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in limited demand, at 14c.@16c. ℘ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART have reduced their prices ½c., on crushed, granulated and A, and ½c. on ground and C. sugars. We quote: Best crushed, 16c.; granulated, 16c.; ground, 15½c.; white A. 15c.; yellow C. 14½c. cash, ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 42,000 lbs. at 13c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 61,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12⅝c., and 24,500 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at our quotations, including Hyson—Common to fair, 90c.@$1 05; superior to fine, $1 15@$1 35; extra fine to finest, $1 40@$1 65 ℘ lb. Young Hyson—Common to fair, 85c.@$1 10; superior to fine, $1 20@$1 40; extra fine to finest, 1 50@$1 80 ℘ lb. Gunpowder and Imperial—Common to fair, $1 10@$1 25; superior to fine, $1 45@$1 60; extra fine to finest, $1 75@$2 ℘ lb. Hyson Skin and Twankey—Common to fair, 60@70c.; super or to fine, 75c.@80c.; extra fine to finest, 85c.@95c. ℘ lb. Uncolored Japan—Common to fair, 90c.@95c.; superior to fine, $1@$1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 10@$1 15 ℘ lb. Oolong—Common to fair, 80c.@88c.; superior to fine, 95c.@$1 20; extra fine to finest, $1 30@$1 70 ℘ lb. Souchong and Congou—Common to fair, 70c.@80c.; superior to fine, 80c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 25@$1 50 ℘ lb. Orange Pecro—Common to fine, 70c.@$1 80 ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand, including Leaf: Common Lugs, 4c.@4½c.; good Lugs, 5c.@7c.; common Leaf, 6c.@10½c.; medium Leaf, 8c.@14c.; good Leaf, 11c.@17c.; fine Leaf, 13c.@20c.; Selections, 16c.@22c. Old crop Seed Leaf Connecticut—Prime Wrappers, 45c.@60c.; average Wrappers, 30c.@45c.; common Wrappers and Binders, 14c.@25c.; Fillers, 10c.@12c. New-York State—Wrappery lots, 12c.@20c.; Running lots, 7½c.@12c.; Fillers, 4½c.@6c. Ohio—Good running lots, 7½c.@10c.; average, 5c.@7c.; Fillers, 3c.@5c. Pennsylvania—Running lots, 6c.@12c.; Fillers, 3c.@5c., ℘ lb. Spanish Tobacco—Havana Fillers, 70c.@80c. for medium, 85c.@95c. for good, $1@$1 05 for fine; Havana Wrappers, nominal. Yara, assorted, 65c.@75c. for medium, 80c.@85c. for fine; Yara Wrappers, 85c.@95c. for medium, $1@1 05 for fine, all currency, duty paid.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal in price.

WOOL—With accumulating supplies available, buyers have not been disposed to operate freely, and the only demand of moment has been for such moderate lots as manufacturers have been in want of. These have been obtained at a further partial reduction in prices, and within our annexed range, which, in the absence of anything like wholesale transactions, is comparatively nominal.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece; Saxony fleece	55@60
Full blood fleece; and ¾ blood fleece	52@54
Native and ¼ fleece; Common fleece	47@50
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	64@72
Saxony fleece; Full blood fleece; ½ and ¾ blood fleece	55@62
Native and ¼ fleece; Common fleece	50@53
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece; Full blood fleece	48@56
½ and ¾ blood fleece; Native and ¼ fleece; Common fleece	42@47
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	47@52
Unwashed fleeces	32@37
Southern unwashed fleece	28@35
Southern unwashed fleece burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece	20@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@20
California.	
Washed fleece	42@55
Unwashed fleece, fine; Unwashed fleece, medium	22@40
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@23
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@20
Pulled fine	41@47
Pulled medium	38@40
Pulled common	26@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	50@55
New-York City, super	45@51
New-York City, No. 1	30@35
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	53@58
Country, super	48@50
Country, No. 1	40@42
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	40@47
Western limed pulled	30@40
Southern limed pulled	28@33
Tub washed	48@58

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 4,000 bushels wheat at 4d. ℘ bushel. For London, 50,000 bushels Barley at 5¼d. ℘ lb bushel.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Nov. 9, 1866.

MEATS.

The market has been comparatively stationary since our last. Supplies have been quite liberal, and the demand has been moderate. Prices of good to prime fresh meats have not varied essentially; though coarse and inferior qualities have been much depressed and very irregular; holders of such stock having been unusually eager to realize.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ lb.	$ 24	@	30
Beef, chuck-roast, ℘ lb.	16	@	22
Beef, round, ℘ lb.	20	@	25
Beef, rumps, ℘ lb.	18	@	23
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ lb.	30	@	40
Beef, sirloin steak, ℘ lb.	25	@	35
Beef, coarse cuts, ℘ lb.	12	@	18
Beef, corned, ℘ lb.	15	@	22
Beef, smoked, ℘ lb.	25	@	30
Beef tongues, each	87	@	1 50
Mutton, by the carcase, ℘ lb.	6	@	14
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℘ lb.	12	@	20
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℘ lb.	8	@	14
Mutton, chops, ℘ lb.	15	@	25
Mutton, legs, ℘ lb.	15	@	20
Lamb, ℘ lb.	12	@	22
Pigs, roasting, each	2 00	@	4 00
Pork, joints, ℘ lb.	14	@	18
Pork steaks, ℘ lb.	15	@	18
Pork, corned, ℘ lb.	16	@	20
Bacon, ℘ lb.	20	@	24
Hams, ℘ lb.	21	@	24
Shoulders, ℘ lb.	15	@	20
Veal, hind-quarters, ℘ lb.	15	@	27
Veal, fore-quarters, ℘ lb.	8	@	16
Veal cutlets, ℘ lb.	25	@	35
Veal, fillets, ℘ lb.	28	@	35
Sausages, country made, ℘ lb.	20	@	24
Lard, ℘ lb.	15	@	20
Suet, ℘ lb.	10	@	12
Tripe, ℘ lb.	8	@	10

POULTRY AND GAME.

The receipts are increasing, and the available supply is more extensive. Much of the stock in market is in poor order, and salable only at low and irregular prices. Prime lots are held with firmness on a moderate trade.

Chickens, ℘ lb.	$ 24	@	30
Chickens, broiling, ℘ pair	62	@	1 50
Ducks, ℘ lb.	25	@	28
Ducks, ℘ pair	1 50	@	2 00
Ducks, black, ℘ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Ducks, Mallard, ℘ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Ducks, teal, ℘ pair	75	@	1 00
Ducks, Widgeon, ℘ pair	1 12½	@	1 50
Ducks, Wood, ℘ pair	75	@	1 00
Fowls, ℘ lb.	22	@	26
Geese, ℘ lb.	23	@	28
Geese, each	1 50	@	3 00
Partridges, ℘ pair	1 25	@	2 50
Pigeons, squab, ℘ dozen	4 00	@	4 50
Pigeons, wild, ℘ dozen	1 25	@	1 75
Prairie Chickens, ℘ pair	3 00	@	4 50
Quail, ℘ doz.	3 00	@	3 75
Rabbits, ℘ pair	12	@	15
Squirrels, each	12	@	15
Turkeys, ℘ lb.	23	@	25
Woodcock, ℘ pair	62	@	1 00

FISH.

Dealers report a pretty fair run of custom for the more seasonable varieties, with moderate supplies and a comparatively steady market.

Bass, ℘ lb.	$ 15	@	20
Black-fish, ℘ lb.	15	@	18
Blue-fish, ℘ lb.	12	@	15
Carp, ℘ lb.	12	@	15
Cat-fish, ℘ lb.	12	@	15
Clams, soft, ℘ doz.	50	@	1 00
Clams, hard, ℘ doz.	37	@	56
Cod, ℘ lb.	10	@	12
Cod, dried, ℘ lb.	8	@	10
Crabs, hard shell, ℘ dozen	30	@	38
Eels, ℘ lb.	18	@	25
Flounders, ℘ lb.	10	@	12
Haddock, ℘ lb.	8	@	10
Halibut, ℘ lb.	20	@	25
Halibut, smoked, ℘ lb.	18	@	20
Herrings, ℘ lb.	8	@	10
Herrings, smoked, ℘ bunch	12	@	15
Lobsters, ℘ lb.	8	@	10
Mackerel, each	20	@	25
Mackerel, salt, each	8	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ lb.	15	@	20
Oysters, ℘ 100	75	@	3 50
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Perch, ℘ lb.	12	@	15
Pickerel, ℘ lb.	12	@	20
Salmon, fresh, ℘ lb.	1 25	@	1 50
Salmon, smoked, ℘ lb.	30	@	35
Salmon, pickled, ℘ lb.	25	@	
Scollops, ℘ quart	25	@	35
Smelts, ℘ lb.	15	@	20
Sounds and Tongues, ℘ lb.	20	@	25
Sturgeon, ℘ lb.	6	@	8
Trout, salmon, ℘ lb.	15	@	20
Turtle, Green, ℘ lb.	25	@	30
White Fish, ℘ lb.	12	@	18

VEGETABLES.

There has been less activity in the Vegetable line for some days past. Potatoes have been freely offered at former rates. Corn, Cauliflowers and Tomatoes have been less abundant. Celery and Cabbages have been in fair supply.

Beans, Lima, ℘ quart	$ 40	@	50
Beans, String, ℘ half peck	25	@	30
Beets, new, ℘ bunch	3	@	5
Cabbages, new, each	6	@	12
Cabbages, red, each	18	@	25
Carrots, new, ℘ bunch	3	@	5
Cauliflowers, each	18	@	50
Celery, ℘ bunch	6	@	12
Corn, ℘ doz. ears	30	@	40
Egg Plants, each	6	@	15
Garlic, ℘ bunch	20	@	25
Lettuce, ℘ head	2	@	5
Leeks, ℘ bunch	6	@	8
Mint, ℘ bunch	2	@	3
Onions, ℘ peck	50	@	65
Onions, ℘ quart	5	@	8
Oyster Plant, ℘ bunch	12	@	15
Parsnips, ℘ bunch	6	@	10
Parsley, ℘ bunch	3	@	8
Peppers, ℘ doz.	18	@	25
Peppers, red, ℘ bunch	8	@	10
Potatoes, new, ℘ bbl.	2 25	@	3 25
Potatoes, new, ℘ peck	37	@	50
Potatoes, Sweet, ℘ peck	50	@	75
Pumpkins, each	20	@	40
Radishes, ℘ bunch	1	@	3
Sage and Thyme, ℘ bunch	2	@	4
Squash, each	20	@	25
Tomatoes, ℘ quart	5	@	8
Tomatoes, pickling, ℘ half peck	20	@	30
Turnips, new, ℘ bunch	6	@	9
Turnips, new, ℘ half peck	18	@	20
Water Cresses, ℘ quart	10	@	—

FRUIT.

Business in this line has been rather unsatisfactory to the dealers, and prices have been barely sustained on the principal varieties in market. There has been an unusually liberal offering of Grapes, which have been quoted lower.

Almonds, ℘ lb.	30	@	40
Apples, ℘ half peck	30	@	60
Chestnuts, ℘ quart	10	@	18
Citron, ℘ lb.	45	@	50
Cocoa Nuts, each	8	@	10
Cranberries, ℘ quart	12	@	20
Currants, Zante, ℘ lb.	15	@	20
Dates, ℘ lb.	20	@	25
Figs, ℘ lb.	25	@	30
Grapes, ℘ lb.	8	@	20
Hickory Nuts, ℘ quart	10	@	15
Lemons, ℘ doz.	20	@	50
Oranges, ℘ doz.	25	@	75
Pears, ℘ quart	8	@	50
Prunes, ℘ quart	35	@	50
Quinces, ℘ 100	1 75	@	4 25
Raisins, ℘ lb.	18	@	28
Walnuts, ℘ quart	10	@	12

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese have been in moderate request at our quotations. Eggs have been less freely offered and quoted firmer, with a fair inquiry for Jersey and Long Island.

Butter, new, fancy table, ℘ lb.	$ 50	@	55
Butter, new, fair to good table, ℘ lb.	42	@	48
Butter, cooking, ℘ lb.	32	@	20
Cheese, ℘ lb.	16	@	22
Eggs, six for	25	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ℘ can	75	@	1 00
Honey, White Clover, ℘ bottle	30	@	—
Honey, Comb, ℘ lb.	45	@	50

SUNDRIES.

Coal, nut and stove, ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs.	$6 00	@	$8 75
Coffee, Green, ℘ lb.	30	@	45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ℘ lb.	30	@	50
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ℘ lb.	30	@	62
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ℘ lb.	10	@	25
Flour, Extra Family ℘ bbl.	13 50	@	18 50
Flour, Family, ℘ 24 lb. bags	1 62	@	2 75
Meal, Corn, ℘ 25 lb. bags	1 12½	@	1 37½
Meal, Oat, ℘ 25 lb. bags	1 25	@	1 75
Molasses, ℘ gallon	70	@	1 25
Rice, ℘ lb.	10	@	16
Soap, by the box, ℘ lb.	10	@	13
Sugar, Brown, ℘ lb.	13	@	15½
Sugar, Soft White, ℘ lb.	16	@	16½
Sugar, Hard, ℘ lb.	17	@	17½
Syrup, ℘ gallon	87	@	1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ℘ lb.	80	@	1 25
Teas, Green, ℘ lb.	90	@	1 75
Teas, Mixed, ℘ lb.	65	@	1 10

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LOVE'S MASQUERADE. Characters by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, J. C. McCollum, M. W. Leffingwell, W. S. Andrews, J. Duff, J. Duell, Mr. Hogan, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. G. C. Boniface and Mrs. Leffingwell.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RIVALS. Characters by the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE. Leading character by Mr. Wheatleigh, assisted by the full company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GUANT; Or, JEALOUSY. Characters by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, PEARL OF SAVOY; OR, A MOTHER'S BLESSING. FOUR LOVERS and SHEPPARD AND HIS DOG. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO, the INVASION OF IRELAND and the DUTCHMAN'S GHOST.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, THE SEA OF ICE; Or, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, OPERA MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

STEINWAY'S HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS DAY, commencing at 12 o'clock, BATEMAN'S CONCERTS. The following artists will appear: Mme. Parepa, Signor Brignoli, Signor Ferranti, Signor Fortuna, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. J. L. Hatton; Mr. Theodore Thomas, Conductor.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' SECOND SOIREE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS DAY, commencing at 1 o'clock, GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by the Arion Vocal Society.

DERBY FINE ART GALLERY,
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Great Picture painted by Balling, THE HEROES OF THE REPUBLIC.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. IL BACIO, LITTLE BAREFOOT, LAUGHING GAS, &c.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,
3d-av., between 6th and 7th s.s.
THIS EVENING, CONCERT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

STEINWAY'S HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, SUNDAY CONCERT. The following artists will appear: Mme. Parepi, Signor Brignoli, Signor Ferranti, Signor Fortuna, Messrs. S. B. Mills, Carl Rosa, J. L. Hatton, G. W. Colby. Mr. Theo. Thomas, Conductor.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The cable brings news to yesterday evening. The London *Herald* says that the visit of Mr. GLADSTONE to Rome is for the cheerful purpose of reconciling His Holiness Pope PIUS IX. to his political fate. The rumor that the proposed political alliance between Prussia and Russia had failed, is contradicted. Our dispatches present the usual commercial intelligence.

GENERAL NEWS.

From returns published in the Louisville *Journal*, it appears that a total of 61,062,240 pounds of tobacco were raised in Kentucky during the past twelve months. Of this, 976,956 pounds were raised by free negroes. During the year 37,373 hogsheads were sold in Louisville. Averaging the weight of each hogshead at 1,400 pounds, it shows that there has been sold in that market 32,322,500 pounds, against 61,062,240 pounds raised in the State, or over one-half the entire product.

The American Emigrant Company held its annual meeting at Hartford on Thursday, and chose G. M. BARTHOLOMEW, of Hartford, President. This Company owns several hundred thousand acres of land in Iowa, beside the 800,000 acres of the Cherokee Indian reservation in Southern Kansas, lately purchased through Secretary HARLAN, and is engaged extensively in the bringing over and locating emigrants from Sweden, Germany and Ireland.

Application having been made for the additional bounty by a soldier who had lost his discharge, the proper accounting officer of the Treasury declares that the law forbids the payment of the claim, and that in such cases, however hard it may operate, no authority is vested in any office of the Government to dispense with a condition which the law has imposed.

The steamer *Centralia*, at Little Rock, Arkansas, has been seized by the Collector of the Second District of that State, for violation of the amended Internal Revenue Law relative to the removal of cotton from the collection districts before the payment of the tax. This is the first seizure of the kind that has been made.

Admiral STRINGHAM, Commodore SANDS, executive officer; Capt. HAGGERTY, Bureau of Navigation, and Capt. WEAVER, have been detached from service at Charlestown, and will be assigned other duty. Commodore JOHN RODGERS will take command of the station, and will enter upon his duties the 15th of December next.

On the 31st ult., a fire broke out in Omaha, Nebraska, and was not arrested until nearly an entire block had been destroyed. The total loss is estimated by the *Republican* at $106,000, upon which there was an insurance of $69,800. The losses of one firm, W. B. KING & Co., are reported $62,500; insured for $43,000.

At Cincinnati, on Wednesday, a little girl, 8 years of age, while playing upon a shed in a brewery, came to the mouth of a large flue, such as forms a feature of most lager cellars as a ventilating agent, and stooping over to look down, fell through into an intermediate air chamber, where she was subsequently found dead.

The Helena (Montana) *Gazette*, of Oct. 13, gives the particulars of a battle between the Gros Ventres and Crows, acting in concert against the Piegans. The formers attacked some ten lodges of the Piegans, killing Big Lake Thunder, chief, and eight others, when the Piegans made a charge on them, killing 122 and taking 13 prisoners.

EBEN FAIRCHILD, a wealthy citizen of Bridge-[illegible] lately bequeathed $1,500 to his relatives and

the rest of his property, nearly $30,000, to the American Colonization Society. The heirs threatened to attempt to break the will, but the Society have compromised with them by paying them $12,000.

SHAW, the individual who is charged with having aided in robbing the American Express Company of $27,000, about a month ago, on a train between Boston and Springfield, was arrested in Chicago, by Officer O'CALLAHAN, last week. He was held on bail of $30,000.

A telegraph line, thirty miles long, is under the control of Oberlin College, for the use of the students who are studying that branch of science.

LOCAL NEWS.

An interesting scene took place in the Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday; the principal actors in which were a mother and her child, a little girl five years old. It appears that about three years ago, a Mrs. JACKSON left her child with Mr. and Mrs. BELL, in Western New-York. She was then too poor to support it, and gave it to them to keep awhile. Recently Mrs. JACKSON has married a second time, and being able to take care of it now, and learning it was in this City, she made application to have it given back to her. The foster parents would not consent to surrender the household pet, and thereupon a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out, and made returnable yesterday. On the way to the Court-house the child caught sight of the mother in the Park, and suddenly leaving those in whose custody she was, ran to the arms of the mother, and clung so closely to her afterward as to attract the attention of all in the Court room. The mother plead her own cause with tears in her eyes. So did the child plead. The Judge satisfied himself they should be no longer separated, and hence granted the petition.

A case of alleged conspiracy to defraud came before Justice LEDWITH yesterday afternoon, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in which it appears that a salesman named OSCAR VON UNRULE, formerly employed by Messrs. BODE & Co., cigar-dealers at No. 83 Barrow-street, conspired with ALFRED and WILLIAM SOLOMON to defraud Messrs. BODE & Co. of $2,700 worth of Havana cigars, by means of trick and device. The game was entirely successful, whereupon warrants were issued for the arrest of the conspirators. The two SOLOMONS have been arrested and were admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000 each. The salesman is still at large.

Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN visited Wall-street yesterday afternoon, calling at the various institutions, and creating quite a sensation wherever he appeared. At the Custom-house he was received by the Collector's private Secretary, Mr. SMYTHE being absent in attendance at the funeral of SIMEON DRAPER. Quite a large crowd of citizens gathered in the rotundas and cheered him lustily. He subsequently visited the Stock Exchange, receiving a cordial welcome from the Board of Brokers, and the Treasury Building. The General expects to sail to-day in the *Susquehanna* for Vera Cruz.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court yesterday for a *mandamus* to compel the Board of Health to pay a bill for cleansing premises No. 108 West Nineteenth-street, which had been declared in such a filthy condition as to be a nuisance. The Board contended they are not liable until after the person who did the work exhausted his remedy against the owner or occupant of the building; also that there is no money in the treasury which can be applied to such a purpose. The argument was postponed to Tuesday next.

The Examining Committee appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court give notice that on Monday, the 12th inst., they will meet in the General Term Room, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of proceeding with the examination of such applicants for admission to the Bar as may then and there present themselves. The names of the Examining Committee are EDWARD PATTERSON, JOHN H. HARNETT and JOHN B. HASKIN; the Committee on Character are JOHN SHERWOOD, ERASTUS C. BENEDICT and E. E. ANDERSON.

The examination in the case of FRANK HELLER, who was arrested on suspicion of having some knowledge of the whereabouts of eight $5,000 bonds alleged to be a part of those stolen from Mr. LORD last Spring, Ex-Judge STUART and Messrs. LOWE and SULLIVAN appeared in behalf of the accused, and made earnest efforts in his behalf. A motion to discharge the prisoner was denied by Justice DOWLING, when the case was further adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Clerical Breakfast of the Evangelical party of the Protestant Episcopal Church took place at Delmonico's yesterday, and was a brilliant success in every particular. Happy speeches were made, resolutions formed and vows renewed in relation to the contest against Ritualism. In the evening a public meeting was held at the Church of the Holy Trinity in Madison-avenue, corner of Forty-second-street, at which interesting, eloquent and earnest addresses were delivered by a number of the most esteemed bishops and ministers of the Episcopal Church.

Yesterday solemn funeral services were held at St. Bartholomew's Church over the remains of SIMEON DRAPER. The church was filled with prominent citizens representing the Governmental and municipal offices, and the learned profession of the City. At the conclusion of the services the body was removed to the family vault at Trinity Cemetery, Carmansville.

A fire occurred in a dwelling-house at Jersey City yesterday, causing damage to the amount of several thousands of dollars. A large number of pistols were stored in the building, but were rescued with but trifling damage.

Owing to the misplacement of a switch on the York and Erie Railroad, a locomotive yesterday backed into a train of empty passenger cars, breaking four or five of them badly, and inflicting damage to the amount of $5,000.

Gold sold at 146⅛@¼ yesterday. Money easy at 5@6 ℔ cent. The Public Funds steady. The Railway market buoyant in the morning, but lower at the close of the day.

Prices of domestic produce were again generally lower yesterday, yet business did not improve. Foreign merchandise was dull and drooping. The freight engagements were restricted.

The decline in new mess pork in this market since the 31st of October has been fully $10 a barrel, or from $36 a barrel on Wednesday of last week, to $25 87@$26 a barrel yesterday, equal to a loss of nearly half a million dollars on the stock reported in the local packing yards on the 1st inst.

SOOTHING SYRUP FOR THE SOVEREIGN OF ROME.—We have an amusing paragraph from Europe by the cable. Mr. GLADSTONE, on the authority of the London *Morning Herald*, has gone to Rome, in order *to "reconcile the Pope to his fate."* This is very considerate on the part of Mr. GLADSTONE. He it was who first stirred up the English heart against the Bourbon rule in Southern Italy. He it was who threw around the long-cherished schemes of GARIBALDI and other Italian patriots—fifteen years ago—a cloak of respectability which made the statesmen of Western Europe pluck up sufficient courage to take Young Italy by the hand. Now that the logical results of his early and ardent labors seem near their final accomplishment, Mr. GLADSTONE, if the London *Morning Herald* could be credited, once more reappears upon the scene to witness the final triumph of his doctrines, and to reconcile those who are least willing to be reconciled to the changes brought about by the revolution. The story originating from any source, other than the London *Herald*, would be one of absorbing interest to the world at large. But inasmuch as it comes from the London *Herald*, it is apt to be regarded as a somewhat ponderous joke—such as the *Morning Herald* was in the habit of perpetrating a year or two ago, when it had a Confederate victory to report. It is, perhaps, superfluous, then, in the circumstances, to ask what fate is in store for the Pope which Mr. GLADSTONE, or any one else, can avert or mitigate. As a temporal Sovereign—and it is in that character alone that we care to speak of the Pope—his Government has been a failure. And the progress of modern thought in Europe, from Berlin to Florence, is decidedly against his continuing to exercise authority in purely civil and secular affairs, either in Rome or anywhere else. Mr. GLADSTONE may go to Rome to witness the catastrophe which awaits the old Roman system, and other marvelous changes, but he is hardly likely to go there to take upon himself the responsibility of making the Pope feel comfortable under the new arrangements—even if he is advertised in that *rôle* by the London *Herald* and the Atlantic Cable.

The Democratic Party and the Elections.

We trust the Democratic Party is satisfied with the success of its "little game" in the late elections. If it is, everybody else can well afford to be content. The extreme Radicals, as usual, owe their power to the selfish and unscrupulous partisanship of the Democrats; and the Union men can console themselves for whatever good results they have failed to secure by the fact that the ascendency of the Democratic Party has at all events been averted. It was that ascendency which the Democrats sought, and which the People feared more than anything else. The Democratic leaders in all the States,—and most notably in Pennsylvania and New-York,—made the restoration of their party to power the main aim of all their efforts. They held everything everywhere subordinate to this one object. They supported President JOHNSON, partly perhaps because they agreed with him, but mainly to control the patronage and the power at his command for the attainment of this one end. They indorsed the Philadelphia Convention,—partly because its positions and principles defied their assaults,—but mainly because they hoped to make it the stepping stone to party control in State and national affairs. They used both the President and the Convention, remorselessly and recklessly, for their own advantage; and they have been utterly and thoroughly overwhelmed with defeat.

The reason of this result is palpable. The People distrust the patriotism and loyalty of the Democratic Party, and will not trust the restoration of the Union and the reformation of our civil and political institutions to its hands. They see now, more clearly than they could see before the war, that the inherent spirit and temper of that party were always at war with the best interests of the nation. The party, as such, always allied itself with the worst elements and most perilous influences of the national life. It was the ally of Slavery,—not simply tolerant of its existence, but the active defender of its worst enormities and the open advocate of its ambition. Out of its devotion to Slavery and its craving for the power which Slavery carried with it, it led the South into the rebellion, and lacked nothing but the courage to follow it thither. Throughout the war, its sympathies, as a party, were with the rebellion. It rejoiced in its successes,—it magnified its merits and power, it mourned its defeats, it predicted its triumph,—it crippled and hampered the Government in its struggle against it, it threw out of the party as false and treacherous those men who sought to give vigor and success to the nation's arms, and it evinced in every way and by every means which can indicate the spirit and purpose of party action, the most determined and ingrained sympathy with the rebel movement. Such action in such a crisis makes an abiding impression on the public mind. Neither in the case of individuals nor of a party, is it soon forgotten. The people long for peace, for the restoration of Union, for the resumption of national prosperity and power; but they want all this on the basis of the Union principles vindicated and established by the war.

Whatever differences of opinion have existed in the Union party should have been settled within that party and by its members. President JOHNSON always declared that he so intended,—that he sought only to save the party which carried the country through the war from falling into the hands of extreme men; and that he had no thought or purpose of throwing the power of the Government into the hands of the party which had opposed the war, and which was now ready to sacrifice its results to securing its own ascendency. If the President had adhered to this purpose he could very easily have secured the result at which he aimed. But he allowed the Democrats to overrule or overbear him. Instead of aiding and strengthening the National sentiment in the Union ranks, and thus checking and thwarting the Disunion element which sought to control it, he invoked the Democratic Party to the rescue. He recognized the nominations of that party everywhere as those for which he sought support,—as those which represented his policy and his Administration,—as those whose success was demanded by the principles he deemed essential to the public good. And even after the Philadelphia Convention had laid down a platform thoroughly national in its principles, upon which the Union could be restored in strict harmony with the results of the war and the principles on which the war had been carried to its triumphant close, he still permitted the Democratic Party to seize upon it for its own advantage,—to climb into power by its aid, to use it for the promotion of its own ends and the reëstablishment in the national councils of its own supremacy. The Democrats in the Albany Convention cared nothing for the Philadelphia Convention,—nothing for President JOHNSON, nothing for the restoration of the Union,—nothing for the patriotic men who were struggling for it, except as it could use them all to bring the old Democratic Party, as it had been organized and controlled for the past five years, again into power. *That* was the object and aim of all their efforts. Everything else was of not the slightest consequence except as it could be made to aid in its attainment. Their action was rigidly and vigorously partisan throughout. They held their party organization, laid down their party platform, put a party ticket in the field, and aimed openly and avowedly at a party victory. And they made the President believe that the success of his principles depended on giving them a party triumph and the offices in his gift as essential thereto.

The result is now visible, and is precisely what calm and dispassionate observers knew it would be. The direct effect of this policy was to unite the Union Party—to consolidate all its strength against the Democratic Party, whose success was to be the death-knell of its influence on national affairs. No man outside the ranks of the Democratic organization had the slightest interest, personal or political, in its success. Indeed, everything which Union men had deemed essential to the public good was directly threatened with utter overthrow by the renewed ascendency of the Democratic Party. The people would not tolerate such a result. They would not entrust the restoration of the Union to the party which had sympathised with those who sought its overthrow. Whatever their faults, those who had saved it were the most to be trusted in its redemption. And so they have continued the control of the nation's affairs in the hands of the Union Party. How that control is to be exercised,—whether under the guidance of calm and patriotic councils, or by passion and the ambition of reckless and unscrupulous men, it is for the future to reveal.

One result has been put beyond further controversy by these elections:—the Democratic Party will not be speedily restored to power in national affairs. It will not be allowed to control the destiny or to shape the policy of the country. The more it strives to seize the reins of authority, the more profound will be the popular distrust of its temper, and the more vigorously will its efforts be resisted.

Deluding the South.

"The South has nothing worse to fear," is the declaration with which the *World* would break the force of Tuesday's verdict upon the now excluded States.

The argument offered in support of this view lies in a nutshell. The Republicans—it sets forth—"have already gone to the length of their tether." They overcame the veto of the President in the matters of the Civil Rights Bill and the Freedman's Bureau Bill, "and can proceed no further except by proposing amendments to the Constitution." And as the ten excluded States may calculate upon the assistance of Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, the *World* reasons that neither the proposed amendment nor any other amendment which the Republicans may desire can be engrafted upon the Constitution. Therefore, it is contended, the worst possible consequence of the late elections, to the South, will be "a protracted exclusion from Congress."

The same line of reasoning is in vogue at the South. "The worst that can happen to us," say influential Southern journalists, "is continued deprivation of the right of representation in Congress. We need fear no other punishment. And since we may cultivate corn and cotton, build railroads and run steamers, as well without representation as with it, let us remain as we are, awaiting the time when our dear friends, the Democrats, shall regain power, and restore us irrespective of conditions." Such is the general train of remark with which the Southern people are appealed to, to offer a passive resistance to the measure presented by Congress for their ratification. They are encouraged in the belief that simply by biding their time they may obtain restoration to the Union upon their own terms. And on the principle that they have "nothing worse to fear" than they are already accustomed to, they refuse either to ratify the Amendment, or to offer any other form of compromise as an equivalent.

A more cruel delusion it were not easy to imagine. One might have thought that the utter, hopeless failure of the Democracy would have taught the South the folly of trusting to that party for assistance in the work of restoration. Its inability to carry a single Northern State should convince the most zealous Southerners that nothing in the shape of help can come from that quarter. We should have supposed, too, that the same appreciation of events which led the *World* to counsel the President sensibly as to his duty, would have induced it to speak candidly to the South. Of what avail will be further jugglery and double-dealing? What can follow a persistent attempt to cheat the South into the adoption of false hopes and expectations, except a heaping up of wrath against the day of vengeance?

For instead of having "nothing worse to fear," the South has much to fear if it continue indifferent to the warning suggested by the elections. If it scout the terms of the amendment now tendered for its acceptance, it may be hereafter compelled to submit to terms vastly more obnoxious. The present amendment presupposes the continued possession of State sovereignty. But if this be rejected, other amendments may be enforced overriding State authority respecting the suffrage, and investing with political power an element that will be fatal to the class now controlling Southern affairs. We have among us extremists who watch eagerly for the rejection of the present amendment as a pretext for pressing more rigorous demands. They are restrained as yet by the prevailing moderation of the Republican Party, as guaranteed by the pledges upon which our victories have been achieved. Let this amendment fail, and the ultra Radicals will acquire an importance just now denied them; and then, too late, the South will discover the mockery which is hidden under the *World's* talk about having "nothing worse to fear."

But these extreme measures must come in the form of constitutional amendments, and the ten excluded States, with the help of Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, will be able to prevent their ratification. Must the position necessarily remain thus? According to the old reading of constitutional right, yes. But the old reading may not always prevail. And then what may happen? Suppose, for instance, it be contended that all that is necessary to impart validity to a constitutional amendment is the three-fourths' vote of the States already in the Union. Suppose it be held—and the point is not without supporters—that the States now composing Congress are the only States having a lawful voice in the case, and that three-fourths of these may alter the Constitution to suit their views. What will then become of the doctrine that that there is "nothing worse to fear," or of the other consolatory idea that Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware are on the Southern side?

We are not conjuring up impossible dangers. We merely direct attention to a contingency that is far from improbable, and which is actually being considered in extreme quarters in connection with the amendment before the country. Turning to Mr. FORNEY'S *Press*, we find that zealous apostle of Radicalism mooting the plan we have hinted at as a plan actually available if the Southern States prove otherwise unmanageable. Here are Mr. FORNEY'S words:

"There is no delusion more fatal than that which justifies continued obstinacy and virulence in the South, by the assumption that this amendment cannot be completed without the votes of the recently seceded and still insubordinate States. Are you aware that ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON were elected by the votes of twenty-two out of the twenty-five adhering Commonwealths, and that all the acts of Congress, including the contributions in men and money, and our vast and unparalleled system of finance, were considered, passed and perfected by Representatives elected in the same manner? What else is needed but the *application of this theory to the ratification of this amendment, without the votes of the recently rebellious States?*"

We say nothing in defence of this method of overcoming the difficulty, and should deeply deplore its adoption as an agency in the task of restoration. The South, however, should study the shade as well as the light of the picture, that it may not be inextricably involved in dangers of which it seems not yet to dream. It may then, perchance, arrive at the conclusion that the Amendment, objectionable though it be, is not the greatest of possible evils. This is not a time for shutting out the truth, or for hugging the delusion that nothing worse can happen. There may be many worse things than the Amendment, as the South may some day find out.

The Coming Charter Election.

Throughout the election just closed the *Tribune* has insisted upon the supreme duty of voting only for Republicans, who would *not* receive Democratic support. Any Union man, no matter how decided and long-continued his devotion to Union principles had been, was held to be tainted and discredited by receiving—no matter under what circumstances, a Democratic nomination or Democratic votes. THOS. E. STEWART,—a Whig first, then a Republican, and always a Union man,—who had never voted any but a Union ticket, who sustained and aided Union measures in the State Legislature, and who was nominated for Congress by Union Republicans in the Sixth district, was denounced, and his election opposed merely because Democrats had also given him a nomination, and proposed to give him their votes; and Mr. SPENCER was pressed by the *Tribune* upon Republicans—not because he was a better Union man than Mr. STEWART, but because he had not been discredited and "insulted" by the promise of Democratic support.

Now that the *Charter* election approaches, we have a change of tune. The *Tribune* is now determined that none *but* Democrats shall be put in nomination, even as candidates for Republicans to vote for! Here is its latest edict to its followers:

"We must beat BRENNAN for Comptroller and greatly improve our Common Council. Yet this can only be done by ignoring party politics and *running upright independent Democrats* distinctly and solely in the interest of municipal reform. *He who shall insist on running Republican candidates as such will do so in the interest and under the guidance of 'the Ring.'* The case is too plain to need elucidation.

We do not contend that no Republicans shall be run, but only that none shall be so run as to enable the peculators to say, 'They talk Reform, but they only mean by it to put Republicans in place of Democrats.' That is just what we do not mean. We only insist that the City shall be governed in the interest of its tax-payers, for the benefit of its people. Secure this, and we are content that no Republican should hold a municipal office.

That a Democrat for Comptroller must head the Reform ticket is palpable. To nominate a Republican for this post is to secure the reëlection of BRENNAN. This must at all events be precluded.

We have no candidate and mean to have none. We only insist that the fearful blunder of last Fall shall not be repeated. The City might then have been carried for reform, *but its enemies then controlled the Republican organization, and were able to defeat the effort.* We trust it is otherwise now.

Men and brethren! reform can win now. Everything conspires to insure it. The opportunity must be improved to the utmost. Let us all resolve that it shall be."

The "fearful blunder of last Fall" consisted in giving to an upright, high-toned, well-known Republican, the full support of the Republican Party except the handful whom the *Tribune* diverted from him and gave to a Copperhead Democrat. And that handful was just enough to defeat him and secure the election of JOHN T. HOFFMAN. The *Tribune* supported HECKER, a Democrat, for Mayor, reviling and denouncing MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, the Republican nominee, on the same grounds precisely which it now lays down for the nomination of a *Democrat* for Comptroller. And while ROBERTS received 31,657 votes and HOFFMAN had only 32,820, the *Tribune's* candidate, Mr. HECKER, got 10,390,—not enough to do him any good, but just enough to secure the election of Mayor HOFFMAN.

The "fearful blunder of last Fall" certainly *ought* not to be repeated; but the extract given above shows that the *Tribune* intends it shall be.

The Tyranny of Corporations.

The recent union of the principal Express companies, by which they work in combination throughout the country, and the approaching entire consolidation of these associations which is rumored, with an immense capital and powerful machinery under one board of directors, calls attention anew to the *concentration of capital* which is going on in the United States.

The power which money gives in a commercial community, the reduplicating tendency of well managed capital, and the advantage in the "struggle for existence" which great organizing talent affords, have the tendency more and more to put the floating capital of the country into fewer hands, and to build up vast monopolies. We have only to look on the changes which have been in progress this very year to see this tendency.

Among railways, the Chicago and Northwestern has swallowed up a number of other lines, until it has become the greatest railroad corporation on this Continent; the Hudson River and Harlem roads are substantially in the control of one man, and, if report be true, the most vigorous efforts are being made to bring the enormous corporation of the New-York Central, with its thirty millions of capital, into the same hands.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has broken down all opposition, has increased its capital by ten millions, and will soon be a corporation like the old East India Company, holding undivided commercial control of the Pacific and of the sea-trade to California.

The Express monopoly is even more remarkable. Though the railroads ought to do their own "expressing," no road in the country would now venture to take it from these gigantic monopolies, or if they did, they would speedily be broken down by the enormous power of the capital and organization of the express companies. There will be speedily, we doubt not, in effect one express agency working like the Post-office from one end of the Union to the other, and able and ready to break down all opposition. In California, the Wells & Fargo, it is said, already drives the Government out of the Post-office business, at the same time paying the postage according to law.

One of our cotemporaries is so enamored with the effects of these private associations, that it proposes to place all the Post-office business of the country in the hands of the express companies.

If this be our tendency in America, the question arises what is to be the effect of these monopolies on public convenience. Thus far but few evils have been experienced from them. The Pacific Mail has reformed and improved the whole ocean service between New-York and San Francisco. The railroads have been fairly comfortable, and the express agencies have been marvels of efficiency and order. But the tendency of power—of the modern aristocracy of capital—is toward disregard of individuals and individual convenience and comfort. We already begin to feel the first grindings of the approaching tyranny of capitalists or corporations. Take our sufferings in New-York City from the street railroad corporations; the inconveniences, the crowding of passengers, the overcharging, the trifle they pay to the City for their valuable franchises, their superlative indifference and contempt for the rights or comforts of the people, and we can feebly discern what is before us when every public means of transit is in the hands of the tyrants of modern society—the capitalists. Again, let every traveler on the Hudson River and Harlem roads call to mind how entirely out of view has been any possible convenience or right of a passenger on those roads, as though the roads were built exclusively for the directors, and not for the public, and let him remember how utterly useless were any complaints or objections on his part or on the part of all the way passengers with regard to the practical management of the companies, and he will see what we are fast coming to under our modern aristocracy. Or let every housekeeper who receives from the express an enormous trunk at the basement steps, which no love or money can induce the agent to take up stairs; or every traveler who gets his valise at his hotel hours too late for his departure; or every merchant who pays exorbitantly for every small package sent, and who finds infinite trouble in securing restitution for any loss, say what they all think of the approaching blessed rule of private associations and monopolies, which so pleases the fancy of our evening cotemporary.

It may be said that competition can correct all this. But these companies reach such an extent of power, acquire such skill and possess such a capital, that competition is out of the question. What can competition do against Mr. VANDERBILT on the Hudson and Harlem Roads? Even the day-boats on the river only can compete with the roads by his sufferance.

What can any new company or set of individuals do against the express companies with fifty millions of capital, and all working together? They could buy out bodily any association which should venture to oppose them, or they could speedily ruin it. It is true that when an association is managed by such public spirited men as control the Pacific Mail, we do not need competition; but suppose them to abuse their trust and despoil the public as did the companies which preceded them on that route, what remedy have individuals? What competition can touch the City railroads or the gas monopolies? They are beyond the reach of even this remedy. Up to a certain limit—perhaps that of revolutions and vigilance committees—they can oppress and plunder the community without hindrance. Even the State Legislatures can barely hold their own against these powerful monopolies. They can bribe and bully and cajole, so as to squelch any bill directed against them.

It is no part of our present purpose to suggest a remedy. Indeed, we must frankly confess we see none. Nominally this is a free country and individual rights and personal immunities are supposed to be better protected than anywhere else in the world. But in point of fact there is no nation on earth where they are so utterly under the control and at the mercy of gigantic corporations and monopolies as in the United States.

POLITICAL WORKINGMEN AND OTHER WORKINGMEN.—In the late political campaign in Massachusetts, considerable noise was made about the "Workingmen's Party," the "Workingmen's Movement," and the necessity of workingmen voting for the candidates who would maintain the right of workingmen—especially our right to higher wages, our right to lower provisions, and our right to shorter hours of labor. The leaders of the movement pushed it with great energy, and were uncompromising in their hostility to all candidates who could not come up to its demands. Of course our brethren, the workingmen of Massachusetts, cannot be accused of undervaluing the fine things which were promised them in case they voted for the candidates of the Workingmen's Party. But it is a curious fact, which we learn from a Massachusetts paper, that the workingmen of the State utterly repudiated the "Workingmen's Party," and the workingmen's candidates, as well for the Legislature as for other positions. When the issue was directly made on this matter, the workingmen's candidates were not only defeated, but none of them received as many as a hundred votes; and where the Workingmen's Party indorsed a candidate, the vote hardly gave any indication that he was benefited by the indorsement.

It is well that this question has been put to the test in a State where the workingmen have such a formidable and controlling power, and where they are of such a high order of intelligence as in Massachusetts. The demagogues who work upon workingmen's ignorance, or presumed ignorance, in this matter, have been making far more noise through the country of late than their muscular development gives them a right to do; and have been promising things which are entirely beyond their power, or the power of legislation to accomplish, or in any way to affect. They have been trying to operate upon the President lately, and we fear that in one of the Departments (we refer to the Government Printing Office) they have succeeded in their object in a way which will cost the real workingmen of the country hundreds of thousands of dollars a year, and will ultimately damage all parties concerned.

GRAVE RUMORS.—We had a report some weeks ago that a close political alliance had been formed between Russia and Prussia. This was followed by a *rumor* that the reported alliance was a fiction. Now there comes a report that the *rumor* in question had not foundation. Something like the same kind of authentic intelligence was reported some time ago about an alliance, actual or prospective, between Sweden and Prussia, having in view the absorption of the German portions of Denmark by the latter Power; the Scandinavian part falling to Sweden. The value of all these statements and counter-statements will have to be carefully weighed in forming any rational estimate of the bearing and scope of the European combinations now in progress. Thus far, it does not appear that there is anything so immediately threatening in the European horizon as the contemplated exodus of the Papal Government, the installation of the Baron VON BEUST in the Austrian Foreign Office, and the perpetually recurring Eastern question. Connected with any one, or with all these questions may, it is true, be this rumored alliance of the Northern Powers. But most of what is passing for grave political news seems to partake much more of the character of mere speculation and guess-work.

WALL-STREET.—The dullness of trade, the abundance of money, and the rapid fluctuations in stocks, have induced an unusually large number of outsiders to try their fortunes in Wall-street of late. Merchants, professional men, and people engaged in all sorts of respectable pursuits, have been tempted with the prospect of getting suddenly rich by speculation, and thousands of men in subordinate positions have thought to double the little pile which they had accumulated through hard labor by betting it (for such we must call the operation) upon some of the speculative stocks which they saw rising with such marvelous rapidity. The volume of speculation in Wall-street, which has been enormous during the last few weeks, has been greatly enlarged in this way. It would be useless to argue against the dancing of those who have been bitten by the tarantula. It would be useless to remonstrate with a moth which has its eye upon the glittering flame. But the wretched dancers who can be seen any day within the shadow of Trinity; and the poor moths whose carcasses lie thickly round the burning candle, might at least furnish a warning to philosophic observers who are yet possessed of their freedom of limb and action. Wall-street is a dangerous place for those who are not its masters. If a few sharp men grow fat there, it is by feeding on the flesh of others who are less sharp—among whom we may count most of those with business out of the street who are now rushing into it by thousands. The knowledge and attention that are required for successful "operations" are incompatible, as a rule, with attention to any other business; and we imagine that any honest broker will tell those who have a reasonably "good thing" in any respectable avocation, that the best thing they can do is to "keep it," and not risk their ruin by trying their fortune in Wall-street.

MEXICAN REPUBLICAN ARMY.—President JUAREZ, of Mexico, in view of the departure of MAXIMILLIAN and the renewal of republican power, has commenced serious efforts for the organization of an army, and is trying to obtain as many American officers as possible, of various ranks, to assist in the work—being in no way particular whether their antecedents are Rebel or Union, so that they display somewhat of the capacity which distinguished the leaders on both sides in our late war. We hear that some notable Confederate Generals have had very tempting offers made to them, and as they are precluded from holding office, military or civil, in the United States, or at least will be precluded on the passage of the Constitutional Amendment, there are not a few who have already acceded to the propositions of JUAREZ It is understood, however, that even if our Government offered no objection, Gen LEE will in no event accept any military offer from Mexico or elsewhere, having firmly resolved to devote his life to the educational pursuits in which he is now engaged in Virginia. The Confederates who have been offered service believe that hereafter our authorities will not interfere with their acceptance of it, considering our relations with Mexico and the future prospects of the country. It is certain that JUAREZ could in no quarter of the world obtain officers of equal military skill and experience, or who would be so thoroughly capable of bringing order out of the chronic confusion of Mexico.

A DIFFICULT MISSION.—Mr. GLADSTONE'S mission to Rome is certainly the most remarkable mission to which a Protestant philosopher and Liberal statesman was ever assigned. It is certainly the most hopeless mission that a human being ever undertook. It is quite probable that Jonah got reconciled to being swallowed by the whale, because that animal took the prophet down whole, and thus gave him good hope of being vomited out again in the same condition. But if any Ninevite had undertaken to reconcile him to being devoured and digested by a lion, we imagine he would have had a hard job—though not a whit harder than Mr. GLADSTONE will have in reconciling the Roman Government to being devoured by Italy and incorporated with its existence. How can a Liberal politician induce the assent of the Sovereign of Rome to the detestable political doctrines against which he has so lately launched his thunders? We should certainly like to read the diplomatic paper which contains report of the way Mr. GLADSTONE went about the execution of his mission. We should like to see him while he was actually engaged in the work. We should like to get a glimpse of the successor of HILDEBRAND as he bowed before his Fate and Mr. GLADSTONE.

Personal.

Mr. EDWARD L. PLUMB, who has been appointed Secretary of our Legation in Mexico, is admirably qualified for that position. He has spent several years in Mexico, and part of them in connection with our Embassy, and is thoroughly familiar, not only with the public men and public affairs of that country, but especially with the recent complicated political changes which have occurred. He speaks the language, has an agreeable address, and marked ability. His selection is eminently judicious, and will prove of essential aid to our new Minister. We understand that he will leave on the *Susquehanna* to-day, with Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL and Gen. SHERMAN, for Vera Cruz.

AMERICA NOT A COMPETITOR.—We observe a place in the Parisian Great Exposition has been conceded to the "Bakers' Association," or *Société Boulangerie*, who are to challenge the world to a bread-making tournament. We may be quite certain that our New-York bakers will take no part in the competition at this tournament.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. G. S. Batchelder, Albany; Gen. Jno. H. King, Detroit; Gen. Jno. A. Green, Syracuse, and Hon. E. P. Ross, Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. C. B. Reese, W. Cox and Col. Black, U. S. A., are at the Bancroft House. Adjt.-Gen. Irvine, U. S. A.; Hon. T. Hillhouse and Hon. N. S. Benton, Albany, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. Charles Haight, New-Jersey, is at the Astor House.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

Launch of the Great Republic—The China Line, &c.

As we briefly announced yesterday morning, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new steamship *Great Republic*, the first of the ships now being constructed for the new line between San Francisco and China, was successfully launched from the ship-yard of Mr. HENRY STEERS, at Greenpoint, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, drawn thither by the public announcement in the TIMES and others of the City papers of the launch of the largest ship yet constructed in America.

Such, indeed, we found her, and as such deserving more than the passing notice we have given her, not merely, as one of our cotemporaries states, the largest *wooden* ship, nor only, according to another, "a rival," in size, of the "famous sailing vessel of the same name," but simply and actually the largest ship of any kind sent "down to the sea" from any American ship-yard for commercial purposes.

Tonnage, alone, forms no basis for comparing the size of a sailing-ship with that of a steamer, all the space occupied in the latter by the machinery being excluded in calculating her capacity in tons. The space so excluded in a steamer of this immense size would of itself contain bodily what, not many years ago, would have passed for a large vessel.

SIZE.

The first glance at the *Great Republic*, as she stood on the stocks, sufficed to impress upon us her great size, while her graceful lines and symmetrical proportions saved her from that mere look of *bulk* that was so conspicuously noticeable in the case of the *Great Eastern*, and which made the original name of *Leviathan* appropriate to that vessel. Feet and inches convey no idea to our mind, and cannot, therefore, to the minds of our readers, of what we saw. When we say that the *Great Republic* is 380 feet in length, who will receive the idea of distance conveyed by a walk, say from Fifteenth to Seventeenth-street, in reality only a few feet greater? As a matter of exact information, for those endowed with experience in such matters, or gifted with an imagination graduated to the standard of the British inch, we give the dimensions of the new steamer, as ascertained from the builder:

Length, extreme	380 feet.
Length between perpendiculars	360 feet.
Width of beam, moulded	48 feet 6 inches.
Width of beam, extreme	50 feet.
Depth of hold	31 feet 6 inches.

It may assist our readers to say, that with the same breadth of beam the *Great Republic* is 35 feet longer than the *Adriatic*, once the pride of our mercantile marine, and is 94 feet longer, with 6 feet less beam, than the old and still favorably known *Atlantic*.

STRENGTH.

The *Great Republic*, as we heard from the lips of those present, well known in the community as veteran marine experts, is not only the largest but, what is specially to be praised in these days, the *strongest* ship yet built in this country. Our Americanism teaches us to claim as national not what is merely native but what is also best; and in this point of view we have always taken a just pride in the magnificent fleet put afloat by the Pacific Mail Company, during and since the war, beginning with the *Constitution*, in 1861, and having such ships as the well-known *Colorado*, *Golden City*, *Arizona* and *Henry Chauncey* for models. But the *Great Republic*, the pioneer of the new fleet for the China trade, surpasses all her predecessors. Her frame timbers are of white and live oak. These, fastened with copper and iron, are braced with straps of iron five inches wide and seven-eighths of an inch thick, crossing each other diagonally every four feet. Over this comes the inner planking, which is caulked and payed with pitch and then double-strapped as before, and outside this double-strapping comes the exterior double-planking of the very best Georgia yellow pine. The whole is so thoroughly braced and bolted and fastened together with treenails of locust, spikes of iron or composition, and bolts of copper, that it is difficult to imagine wind and wave combined of sufficient power to cause distress to so staunch a structue.

The *Great Republic* has three masts, and, to meet the necessities of her route, on which it may at times be desirable to use sails, will be full ship-rigged, differing, however, from the familiar arrangement by having her foremast the tallest of the three, and her mizzen-mast the shortest. She has three full decks, unusually stout and strongly fastened, with an orlop deck fore and aft extending to the engine bulkhead. She has four stout water-tight bulkheads, dividing the hold into five secure compartments.

ENGINES.

After the launch the steamer was taken at once to the wharf of the Novelty Iron Works, at the foot of Twelfth-street, where, after being docked at the Erie Basin Dock and being coppered, she will receive her machinery.

The engines, built by the works just named, have been under construction for the last sixteen months, and are now for the most part completed and ready for putting together in the ship; yet that is an operation in which we are told some five months more will be consumed. The immense pieces of iron cover and obstruct the wharf on which they lie. The Novelty Iron Works, as we were informed, are now engaged in building the engines of four steamers, including the *Great Republic*, and as these are of the same class, a description of one will answer for all. The engines are vertical beam, having a single cylinder, in which the piston works, of 105 inches in diameter, nearly nine feet, and twelve feet stroke! Mr. ALLEN, the President of the Novelty Works, once conceived and executed the idea of having a party of friends to lunch in one of these cylinders, while lying on its side. He had a table set with seats on either side, and twenty-two gentlemen sat down to that luncheon! Steam is applied to this cylinder by four horizontal tubular boilers, each heated by four furnaces, making sixteen furnaces in all, their grates having a surface of 560 square feet. The heating surface presented to the action of these furnaces is 15,100 square feet.

The paddle-wheels are to be 40 feet in diameter, having a face of 12 feet, and each wheel is provided with thirty-four oak buckets.

An impression seems to have obtained in some quarters that the new China steamers will be "slow" compared with those built and owned by the Pacific Mail Company, and now running between this port and Aspinwall and between Panama and San Francisco, the latter vessels, such as the *Golden City* or *Henry Chauncey*, maintaining a standard speed of thirteen *knots*, equal to over fifteen statute *miles* per hour, in all weather, and being able to reach seventeen knots or about twenty miles an hour with all safety. This fear is entirely groundless, for with the same displacement as the Pacific and Atlantic steamers, these new China steamers will have fully twenty per cent. more power, and will therefore be capable of even a higher rate of speed.

THE FLEET

built by the Pacific Company during the war numbers seven first-class ships, as follows:

Name.	Register Tonnage.	Carpenter's Tonnage.	Builder.
Constitution	3,675	4,410	W. H. Webb.
Golden City	3,590	4,310	W. H. Webb.
Sacramento	2,683	3,351	Webb & Bell.
Colorado	3,728	4,250	W. H. Webb.
Henry Chauncey	2,657	3,200	W. H. Webb.
Arizona	2,793	3,353	Henry Steers.
Montana	2,676	3,192	Webb & Bell.

Of these, the *Constitution*, *Golden City*, *Sacramento* and *Montana*, with the *Golden Age*, *St. Louis* and *California*, are on the line between Panama and San Francisco; the *Henry Chauncey* and *Arizona*, with the *New-York*, *Rising Star*, *Ocean Queen*, *Northern Light*, *Ariel* and *Champion*, are on the Atlantic, engaged regularly or as extra or freight steamers in the line between this port and Aspinwall. The China Line will consist of the *Colorado*, (already advertised from San Francisco for Hong Kong *via* Yokohama, Japan, on the 1st of January next,) and the following new ships:

Name.	Register tonnage.	Carpenter's tonnage.	Builder.
Great Republic	4,100	5,200	Henry Steers.
Celestial Empire	4,100	5,000	W. H. Webb.
America	4,100	5,200	——
Nippon	4,100	5,200	——

It is understood that the *Costa Rica*, now on the Erie Dock, is destined for local service on the China coast in connection with the same line. These twenty-two steamships, aggregating about seventy-two thousand tons, and including eleven new steamers, among the finest and largest in the world, tell a tale of enterprise, wealth and power, of which, as Americans, we claim the right to be proud.

The Pacific Mail Company was organized in 1848 with a capital of $500,000, to run steamers between Panama and our then newly acquired possessions in Oregon. In 1866, with a paid up capital of twenty millions, we find the same corporation running its lines on both oceans between New-York and Asia, with a connection between this port and England or France already looming up as a necessary link in the same chain. Energy, capital, business talent; such seems to be the secret. So long as they continue, as this company has done, to employ their vast wealth and power for the public good and the advancement of American commerce, we shall wish them the full realization of the success and prosperity which the future seems to promise.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.—Our readers must bear in mind that Mr. BATEMAN's first series of concerts will terminate with the *matinée* to-day. All the members of the troupe take part in the programme, which, as heretofore, is superb. We urge our out-of-town readers to take advantage of so favorable an opportunity to hear the great artists of the Bateman troupe.

The concert last evening was well attended, and the programme gave general satisfaction. Mme. PAREPA was in excellent voice, as also were Signor BRIGNOLI and Messrs. FERRANTI and FORTUNA. Mr. S. B. MILLS, who was unable to play on Thursday night owing to an accident to his finger, returned to his allegiance, and played a couple of solos superbly. Mr. CARL ROSA's violin also contributed a couple of *morceaux* to the programme. The orchestra, as heretofore, was under the direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.

OPERATIC MATINEE.—AUBER's beautiful opera of the "Crown Diamonds" will be given at the Theatre Francais to-day. It was announced for the *matinée* last Saturday, but was postponed in consequence of a domestic calamity. It will be given to-day without fail, commencing at one o'clock. In the evening the members of the French company will appear in the original version of the "Romance of a Poor Young Man."

SUNDAY CONCERTS.—Mr. L. F. HARRISON announces that he has effected an association with Mr. H. L. BATEMAN, by which the artists of the Bateman troupe will hereafter take part in the Sunday concerts. These admirable entertainments have won their way steadily with the public, until they have become a feature of metropolitan life. Irving Hall, spacious and elegant as it is, was insufficient to accommodate the large numbers who patronize these concerts. The eleventh concert will therefore take place at Steinway Hall. Owing to the association to which we have just referred the entire Bateman troupe will on this occasion take part in the programme. We shall be greatly astonished if the regular patrons of the Sunday concerts do not muster in force on this extraordinary occasion. It will be a treat to hear Mme. PAREPA in her grand classic arias.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.—There will be a "Perdita" *matinée* here to-day, when the new and successful burlesque will be repeated. "Griffith Gaunt" continues to attract large and increasing audiences. The house last night was exceedingly fine. Mr. DALY's dramatization moves quickly, and is played with much cleverness and effect, especially by Miss ETTINGE and Mr. J. K. MORTIMER.

A New Hotel.

On the corner of Irving-place and Sixteenth-street, a very beautiful building has recently been erected, under the supervision of Messrs. HARRY PALMER and GEORGE ROBERTS, who as partners have opened it under the name of the Westminster House, intending to keep thereat a first-class hotel. On Wednesday evening, by invitation, a large company of gentlemen well known socially and professionally, were entertained in a most superb manner by the hospitable hosts. The hotel is not large, but in every essential respect compares most favorably with the best of our public houses. It is admirably adapted to the convenience of families who may desire to live *en suite*; to guests of distinction whose friends desire to afford them all possible comfort, convenience and luxury combined; to permanent and transient boarders; and to any and all in fact, who travel. We doubt if there is a public house in that or any other City, whose fittings-up are more thoroughly elegant and comfortable. The hotel will be kept on the combined American and European systems. Mr. PALMER, well and favorably known as a theatical manager, and Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS for many years connected with the Boston *Times*, are the proprietors, and will devote constant attention to the care and comfort of their guests, leaving the office in the competent charge of Mr. GEO. ABRAMS, formerly with the Boston branch of the Adams Express Company. The hotel opens at a favorable time; the City is thronged with strangers, and we learn from Mr. LELAND, of the Metropolitan—no mean judge of such matters—that the City is likely to be more thoroughly crowded this Winter than it has been for many years.

Cyrus W. Field.

From the Evening Post.

We hope we do not violate confidence in stating a fact to the honor of a New-York merchant, which, though a private transaction, ought to be known. Our fellow-citizen, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, whose name will always be connected with the Atlantic Telegraph, has twice nearly ruined himself by his devotion to that enterprise. Though a man of independent fortune when he began, he embarked in it so large a portion of his capital as nearly to make shipwreck of the whole. While in England, engaged in the expedition of 1857, a financial storm swept over this county, and his house suspended, but on his return he asked only for time, and paid all in full with interest. But the stoppage was a heavy blow, and being followed by a fire in 1859, which burned his store to the ground, and by the panic of December, 1860, just before the breaking out of the war, he was finally obliged to compromise with his creditors. Thus released, he devoted himself to the work of his life, which he has at last carried through. The success of the Atlantic Telegraph, we are happy to learn, has brought back a portion of his lost wealth, and his first care has been to make good all losses to others. He has addressed a letter to every creditor who suffered by the failure of his house in 1860, requesting him to send a statement of the amount compromised, adding the interest for nearly six years, and as fast as presented returns a check in full. The whole amount will be about $200,000. Such a fact, however he may wish to keep it secret, ought to be known to his honor and to the honor of the merchants of New-York.

The Adams pressmen in the employment of HARPER & BROTHERS, publishers, and in the trade generally, hereby tender to that firm, through their worthy foreman, MOSES CHAMBERS, Esq., the thanks which are eminently their due for kindly and promptly complying with the request of their men for an advance of $2 per week on their wages from Nov. 5 inst.

The Independent Liquorist;

Or, The Art of Manufacturing all kinds of Syrups, Bitters, Cordials, Champagne, Wines, Lager-Beer, Ale, Porter, Beer, Punches, Tinctures, Extracts, Brandy, Gin, Essences, Flavorings, Colorings, Sauces, Catsups, Pickles, Preserves, &c. By L. MONZERT, Practical Liquorist and Chemist. 12mo, cloth binding. Price $3. Published and for sale by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-street, New-York. Sent per mail free of postage.—*Advertisement.*

Success at Last.

A much and long needed good dentifrice has at last been accomplished in Swietenia, which makes the teeth brilliant, the gums firm, the breath fragrant, and leaves a delightful taste in the mouth.—*Advertisement.*

The Opinions of an Expert.

The attention of purchasers of Sewing Machines for family use is directed to the following extract from the testimony of Mr. EDWARD S. RENWICK, of New-York City, Solicitor of Patents and Expert in Patent Causes, before the Commissioner of Patents:

"In my opinion, the Grover & Baker Machines possess the following advantages: 1. They use the two threads directly from the spools on which they are wound by the manufacturers of them, and thus save the operator the time and trouble of rewinding one of the threads. 2. The seam sewed is secure and extremely elastic. This last peculiarity adapts the machine particularly to the sewing of woolen cloths, knit goods and bias seems in cotton and linen goods. 3. The thread tensions require but very little care in adjusting them, and the machine, when adjusted for one thickness of fabric, will sew without change upon other thicknesses of fabric, or upon fabrics of different quality and thickness. This peculiarity renders it easy for a beginner to learn to operate upon the machine, and adapts it to sewing crossing seams in cloth goods, without requiring particular care on the part of the operator. 4. The machines are capable of sewing a greater variety of fabric than any other machines with which I am acquainted, making a different kind of stitch, on account of the peculiarities of the stitch, and the facility with which the tensions can be adjusted. 5. The seams sewed do not change their appearance by washing, the stitched appearance on one side of the goods remaining permanent, notwithstanding repeated washings.—*Advertisement.*

Surprising to Somebody.

On Monday last we extracted twenty-three teeth for a lady with one dose of the laughing gas, and after writing her name on our scroll, she added: "No pain." Another lady for whom we extracted twenty, added: "Perfectly satisfactory." Another lady wrote: "I came 300 miles expressly to have my teeth extracted, and would come again if I had any more." A gentleman seventy-three years of age, for whom we extracted nine teeth, added to his name: "Never felt the least pain." Another gentleman, on waking, said he dreamed of riding in Central Park, and added to his name: "I have a mind to have all my teeth out." A little boy, just old enough to write, added: "I felt jolly.—COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

How is it about the Stitch?

"They tell us you have a splendid *machine*, but that your *stitch* is not reliable, how is it?" This is the substance of an inquiry usually made at the office of a certain sewing-machine, by parties visiting it in search of "the best machine for family use." If asked *who* "they" are that tell them so? whether any who have *used* the machine, and *proved* its work, make that complaint? the uniform reply is, "No. It is only at the office of competing machines that we hear any objections made, but we would like to hear what *you* have to say about it." To such, our answer is this: *If you will consult any of the fifty thousand housekeepers who are now using our machine, you will find that the twisted loop stitch never fails to give perfect satisfaction; and there is no better authority on this subject than experience.* The following testimonial presents the experience of *a neighborhood*: "We, the undersigned, having used the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine in our families, consider it *the* BEST *Machine for family* use now invented. THE STITCH IS UNEXCEPTIONABLE!" Signed by Mrs. C. P. Norris, Mrs. Dr. Priest, and *fifteen* other ladies of Utica, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

A. A. Favarger

Will give another explanation of his system of teaching to speak French on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. See "Instruction."—*Advertisement.*

Constitutional Consumption.—From trustworthy data it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all who are born in the United States have, at birth, lungs in a tuberculous condition, and, in consequence, are predisposed to pulmonary complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in Consumption, Asthma or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT exercises the most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds which, when left to themselves, are the most common cause of tuberculous development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and, by promoting easy expectoration, cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold everywhere.

A Universal Remedy.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," for Coughs, Colds and Bronchial Affections, now stand the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years. Their merits and extensive use have caused the Troches to be counterfeited, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against worthless imitations.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

"Important Auxiliary to a Lady's Toilet."—BURNET'S TOILET SETS, for sale by all druggists.—*Washington Chronicle.*

China and Glass Ware.

HAVING ENLARGED OUR STORE BY EXTENDING IT THROUGH TO MERCER-ST., we now invite attention to the best stock of CHINA, GLASS AND PLATED GOODS IN THE CITY, at the lowest possible price. DINING SET, VASES, &c., FROM AUCTION.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO., No. 479 Broadway. Four doors below Broome-st.

Nothing Succeeds like Success.

Says a great writer, and in the history of RARE DISCOVERIES for the last half century, nothing has LEAPED INTO FAVOR with the public so completely, so universally, as CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. No other is recognized in the world of fashion by either sex. Its swift operation, the ease with which it is applied, the remarkable naturalness of the browns and blacks it imparts, its exemption from all unpleasant odor or caustic ingredients, and its general effect on the hair and skin, are the good and sufficient causes of its unprecedented popularity. Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-st. offer for sale diamonds, 18 carat gold watches, chains, all kinds of jewelry, English sterling silver ware at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

To the Art Public.—We beg leave to inform the public that we have leased and improved the SPACIOUS GALLERIES, which will hereafter be known AS THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 12TH-ST., and have fitted them up in the MOST ELEGANT STYLE, with TOP-LIGHTS and WELL-VENTILATED, for the SALE and EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS, WORKS OF ART, &c., superior in every respect to any GALLERIES in this COUNTRY. We are now prepared to make our usual sales, the old "DUSSELDORF GALLERIES" having been taken down.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers. No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR the Hair keeps the head clean and the hair healthy, restores gray hair to its original color, imparts new life and strength to the weakest hair, stops its falling out, is a delightful hair-dressing, and unparalleled as a remedy for nervous headache. References, our best physicians and chemists in the country. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Finest Ready-made Overcoats and Business suits ever seen in this country. Boys', youths' and childrens' clothing, largest assortment in the City, at very low prices. Boys' all wool cassimere suits for $12 each. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 346 4th-av.

Superb Furs of Every Description Made up in latest styles and at moderate prices, now challenge the admiration of the fashionable world, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy instantly relieves pain, and never fails to cure neuralgia, nervous headaches and pains in the head or face.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

At Gimbrede's, No. 588 Broadway, on exhibition this week, bronze articles, retailed at wholesale prices. All our fancy articles at equally low rates.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. Best family machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report*, "at the "*Grand Trial*."] 508 Broadway.

Sewing Machines,

For Sale and To Rent. V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

Elliptic S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premiums Maryland Institute, N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

Weed's Improved Sewing-Machines, 506 Broadway. The best family Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle; also large manufacturing Machines.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

A Clear and Healthy Head is a blessing which we can always enjoy from the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.

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Miller & Co., No. 387 Canal-st.—Ladies', misses' and children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

DOREMUS—VAN HORNE.—At the Dutch Reformed Church, Lafayette, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Wm. R. Duryea, JAS. B. DOREMUS, of Jersey City, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of John Van Horne, Jr., of the former place.

FRANKLIN—HICKS.—On Thursday, Nov. 8, by Friends' ceremony, PETER B. FRANKLIN to MARY, eldest daughter of the late Elias Hicks.

FOSTER—SMITH.—At Port Monmouth, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. A. Lawrence, Mr. WILLIAM B. FOSTER, of Port Monmouth, to Miss LYDIA A. SMITH, of Harmony, N. J.

LIENAU—WREAKS.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, at Grace Church, by Rev. S. B. Rice, DETLEF LIENAU to HARRIETT J., eldest daughter of the late Henry Wreaks, Esq., of Sheffield, England.

MENDELL—HASKELL.—In Rochester, Mass., on Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Edwin Leonard, Mr. NOAH F. MENDELL to Mrs. H. M. T. HASKELL, daughter of James Ruggles, Esq., all of Rochester.

PETTINGILL—HOLT.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 8, By Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, SAMUEL M. PETTINGILL to GEORGIANNA, daughter of the late Henry Holt, all of Brooklyn.

SMITH—ARMSTRONG.—At the Church of the Holy Communion, on Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. F. A. Lawrence, MILTON SMITH to IDA ARMSTRONG, both of this City.

ZULAVSKY—NORTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. P. Putnam, LADISLAS L. ZULAVSKY to EMMA C., eldest daughter of John Norton, Jr., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BONNER.—On Friday, Nov. 9, SARAH M., eldest daughter of the late Wm. Bonner, in the 23d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, No. 169 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BOHANNAN.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Nov. 8, ELIZABETH ISABELLA, youngest daughter of Wilson and Esther Bohannan, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, in Conselyea-st., fourth house above Bushwick-av., Dutch Reformed Church.

CYPHERS.—On Friday, Nov. 9, AMANDA, wife of J. R. M. CYPHERS.

Funeral will take place this evening at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 455 Hudson-st.

HUDSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, CAROLINE, wife of Charles Hudson, and daughter of the late John Sanford, of Great Barrington, Mass., in the 48th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Great Barrington for interment, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward L. Snyder, South Brooklyn.

HAZZARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 8, MARY HAZZARD, daughter of William H. and Rodha T. Hazzard, aged 13 years and 7 months.

Funeral services from Pacific-st. M. E. Church, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

KETCHAM.—On Thursday, Nov. 8, EVERETT KETCHAM, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 294 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

ROBB.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 9, ANNA M., wife of John T. Robb, and daughter of Jasper H. and Ellen C. Allison, aged 23 years and 4 months.

Funeral will be attended from Trinity Church, Newark, on Monday, Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Relatives will meet at her late residence, No. 86 Park-st., at 1 o'clock.

ROSS.—After a brief illness, A. BLANCHE ROSS, wife of D. R. Ross, daughter of the late Milan Ross, of Rahway, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral on Monday morning, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 139 Madison-av.

SMITH.—On Friday morning, Nov. 9, SARAH, wife of John Smith, aged 83 years.

Her remains will be removed for interment to Trinity Cemetery from her late residence, No. 162 West 31st-st., this day, (Saturday,) Nov. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

UNDERHILL.—At her late residence, No. 120 Lexington-av., HANNAH FINDLAY, wife of John F. Underhill, and second daughter of Andrew Findlay.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Saturday morning, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

WITHERS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, REUBEN WITHERS, in the 78th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 135 2d-av., on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 3½ P. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

☞ The Faculty of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College having been informed of the death of the late SIMEON DRAPER—the first President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction in the City of New-York, and President of the Board of Trustees of this college—do resolve:

1. That they recognize in this affliction the loss of a public spirited citizen of great executive ability, who found the best and most congenial sphere for the exercise of his talents and enlightened sympathies in the fulfillment of his duties to the impoverished, the friendless and the orphan; while in their performance he displayed that rare union of unwearied personal kindness, decision, genial warmth and practical wisdom which endeared him to all.

2. That during his long connection with the public charities of the City, he never swerved from his determination to advance the interests of true medical education, whereby the knowledge gained at the hospital bed-side should be made available for the instruction of students, who might bear its blessed influences to distant scenes of suffering.

3. That in the development of these views the organization of this College received from him such hearty and consistent support that its public recognition is due to his memory, both from a feeling of gratitude and the recollection of so many pleasant associations.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent, with the expression of our sympathy, to the family, to the Commissioners and to the Board of Trustees; that they shall be published in the daily papers and the medical journals of the City, and be formally read before the class now in attendance on lectures.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D., President of the Faculty.

At a meeting of the former pupils of the late JAMES N. MCELLIGOTT, LL.D., held Thursday evening, Nov. 8, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our former beloved instructor, Dr. JAMES N. MCELLIGOTT, while still in the vigor of years and height of usefulness; and

Whereas, Many years of association in youthful days and later life have but served to deepen our affection and respect for him, as an instructor, a companion and a friend,

Resolved, That in the late Dr. MCELLIGOTT we recognize a deep and rare intellectual culture, ornamented by a singularly pure and modest life, he added fresh dignity and honor to the noble calling to which he consecrated himself, by a sincere devotion to his work and a prompt and unswerving performance of his duty in the fear of God.

Resolved, That we look back to the period spent under his instruction and guidance as the happiest and most precious of our early life. Its memory comes before us beaming with the light of his genial presence and hallowed by thoughts of his ever frank and friendly intercourse.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his afflicted family, in this, their great bereavement, and while they mourn the loss of an affectionate companion and kind father, we also have cause to mourn, in the departure of one who held in our hearts and esteem a position second only to that of a parent. With them we can only look above for that consolation which can be given by the Saviour, who was the example in life and the hope in death of him whose loss we deplore.

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed and presented to his family as a testimonial of love and respect, and that they be published in the daily and educational journals of the City.

LAWRENCE HUTTON, Chairman,
GEO. CHALMERS,
JAMES HARRAL, JR.,
FRANCIS LOSEE, JR., Secretary,
Committee.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 103.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 9 East River, aged about fifty years, sandy hair and whiskers, five feet eight inches high; dressed as follows; no hat, no coat, gray vest, blue pants, brogans, white woolen socks or stockings. The body sent to the Morgue for identification, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms, at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, The celebrated apparatus invented by DR. VON EISENBERG, For the cure of all diseases of the EYE, EAR, CATARRH, DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA. Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharge from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon: Dr VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention; continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold.

Quis meliore, luto finxit præcordiae Titan."

I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.

"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."

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I was in a most precarious condition, suffering from cough, great debility, difficulty in breathing, a kind of constriction in my chest. I have been treated by the most eminent physicians, but I felt my strength gradually lessen and my body became weaker every day, until at last I became quite prostrated. The least change of weather brought on hot and cold shivers, with a racking pain in my head and a sharp pain in different joints of my body. I was entirely emaciated from constant expectoration of a bloody matter. My friends, by the advice of Rev. Dr. Dalton, brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg, of No. 251 5th-av. After an examination, he told so correctly all I felt that I at once placed myself under his treatment, and next day I felt as if a pressure had been removed from my body. After eight days I feel I am a man again, a blessing I have not enjoyed for years. I do say that such a man as Dr. Von Eisenberg ought to live forever, and I am sure that every liberal and candid man, who will be treated by Dr. Von Eisenberg, will acknowledge him as a humane and eminently successful physician, I give this unsolicited. In compliance with the Doctor's orders, I will be shortly in New-York, and I will be happy to bear personal witness to the skill and science of Dr. Von Eisenberg.

JAMES T. PUTNAM, Lynchburgh, Va.

SEPT. 27, 1866.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV., Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer *City of Paris*, and for the German States, via Bremen, per steamer *Deutchland*, on Saturday, Nov. 10, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

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NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Nov. 6, 1866.
STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that payment in full, for the new stock, must be made on or before the 15th inst., or such unpaid stock will be declared forfeited, together with any installments paid thereon.
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THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be closed from the 10th to the 14th. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1866.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 10th day of November inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 12th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 13th day of December next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- holders of the HOFFMAN PETROLEUM COMPANY for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will open from 12 till 1 o'clock. Transfer-books will be closed from the 9th to the 20th inst., both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1866. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 till 1 o'clock. Transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th, both days inclusive.
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OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.
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issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

FOR SALE.
$100,000 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Housatonic Railroad Company. Apply to
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers, No. 14 Wall-st.

NOTICE—HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD CO.—The annual election of 13 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at No. 51 Wall-st., Room No. 13 on the 12th day of November next. The polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Oct. 12, 1866. WALTER R. T. JONES, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos 86 South-st., and 23 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office on the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, No. 38 BROAD-ST., ROOM NO. 22.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 20th of November, to stockholders of record on the 15th of November. The transfer-books will be closed on Nov. 15 and reopened Nov. 21. By order, OGDEN GAUL, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.
A SPECIAL TAX DIVIDEND OF TWO and One-half (2½) Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared payable on the 15th instant—the Bank reserving the right of withholding the same in all special cases necessary to protect it from liability. The transfer-books will remain closed to that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

AMERICAN AGENCY IN PARIS.
The undersigned is prepared to attend to the reception, exhibition or sale of any articles intended for the French Universal Exposition of 1867.
Fifteen years' experience in the Banking and Commission business at Paris, (embracing the period of the Exhibition of 1855,) with a thorough knowledge of the French language and customs, will enable him to facilitate the wishes and promote the interests of exhibitors.
He refers, by permission, in New-York, to—
W. H. Aspinwall, Esq., No. 33 University-place.
W. H. Webb, Esq., No. 200 Lewis-st.
J. C. Derby, Esq., No. 5 Spruce-st.
W. H. Macy, Esq., President Leather Manuf. Bank.
Messrs. Munn & Co., *Scientific American.*
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. White, No. 83 Broadway.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre, Paris.

FOR SALE—THE SIDE-WHEEL LIGHT-DRAFT steamer FANNIE LEHR, now in the port of Baltimore.
Length on deck........................ 156 feet
Breadth of beam........................ 22 feet
Depth of hold........................ 6 feet
Draws light 20 inches; has carried over 600 bales cotton; state-room accommodations on the upper deck. Was built of the best material in 1864.
For terms apply to J. BRANDT, Jr., Baltimore.

LUMBER, LUMBER, LUMBER.
20,000 feet superior White Pine, 1 inch, 1¼ inch, 1½ inch and 2 inch, for sale by O. N. LOOMIS, Binghamton, N. Y.

GUERLAIN
PERFUMER,
Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturer.
SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

DOUBLE GUNS, $10, $15, $20, $30, $40, $60, $75, $100; also a variety of fishing tackle. Sent by express to order by J. & J. BRUSH, No. 183 Bowery. A few second-hand double guns.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., Corner 26th-st.
We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS old, 15½ hands, long mane and tail, and perfect. Also a beautiful long-tailed gray, warranted to trot in three minutes, and perfect. Can be seen, until sold, at private stable, No. 10 West 18th-st., before 12 M.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOR WANT OF USE, A light family carriage, by Wood Brothers, in perfect order. Can be seen at No. 5 West 15th-st., in the rear.

PHAETON.—A PARK PHAETON, OR VICTORIA; also, a top buggy, at Private Stable No. 137 East 34th-st., near 3d-av.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition to the trade at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 36 William-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SUPERB SALE OF FIRST-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS, at the new and spacious Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, 15th, and FRIDAY, 16th of November, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Leeds Art Galleries, as above, by order of Messrs. Schleicher, Watkinshaw & Co., of this City, the valuable collection of works of art consigned to them for exhibition and sale in this country by celebrated European artists, a large number of which have been recently received and never before exhibited. The sale will be positively without reserve. Also, a number of high-class pictures by prominent American artists. Among the foreign artists will be found the following, viz.:
Carl Becker, Lachenwitz, Post,
Musin, Toussaint, Von Francke,
Schenbach, Hilgers, Litschauer,
Sondermand, Van Starkenburg, Webb,
Huggins, Von Thoren, Seel,
Lot, Ludwig, Gerard,
Carl Hubner, Willems, Baron de Leys,
Hiddeman, Noelle, Roaner, and others
Among American artists are the following:
R. Gignoux, R. W. Weir, Fuchsel,
R. W. Hubbard, C. A. Sumner, C. Moran,
E. D. Lewis, Hamilton, Pope,
Unterhouse, Hekking, and others.
J. Buchanan Read, Geo. Brown.
Also, a very valuable original portrait of De Witt Clinton, from the collection of the late Philip Hone, Esq., by C. C. Ingham.
Also, a very valuable collection from Philadelphia.
J. F. Herring, Nicholson, Conders, Kreighoff,
Seigner, A. Veron, Shaper, Seigner, Perry,
Calame, Fichel, Morris, London
Juliard, Accard, Berthier, Couturier,
Robbe, of Brussels, Sauvage, Meadows, Gilbert,
P. Oaren, Lanfant, Notteman, Van Lampuren,
Cotes, Kennard, Duverger, and others.
Patroist, Marohn,
Including several very fine water colors. They will be open for public exhibition free, on and after Monday, 12th inst., and two evenings previous to sale.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at public auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:
26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
54,870 Shot, Shell and Spherical Case for smooth-bore and rifled guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 57.7.
28 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
500 Foreign Rifles, Austrian, calibre 54.
500 Smooth-bore Muskets, model 1842, calibre 69.
240 Smooth-bore Muskets, altered to percussion, calibre 69.
10 Smooth-bore Muskets, flint lock, calibre 69.
217 Revolvers, Whitney's and Remington's navy, calibre 36.
1,069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, musicians' and non-commissioned officers'.
Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores. Terms of sale, cash.
T. G. BAYLOR,
Captain of Ordnance, and Brevet Col. U. S. A., Commanding.

MOZIER'S STATUARY,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
BY
H. H. LEEDS & MINER,
AT THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 51 West 10th-st.,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 10,
At 7½ o'clock P. M.
THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL SON,
JEPHTHAH'S DAUGHTER,
UNDINE RISING VEILED FROM THE CASTLE WELL.
The above-named works, by one of the greatest American sculptors, are the finest marbles ever offered for sale in this country, and received, while on recent exhibition in this City, the highest encomiums from the Press and art connoisseurs.
The group of the
PRODIGAL SON
is especially noticeable.
Full particulars in catalogues.

PUBLIC SALE.
The United States Marine Hospital and lot at Norfolk, Va., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 M., THURSDAY, Nov. 29, 1866, on the premises.
The lot is 296 feet square, more or less, is finely located, having a frontage on Liberty, Water and Chestnut sts., and would make a choice site for a ship-yard, marine railway, &c. The building and grounds would also be admirably adapted for a boarding-school for either boys or girls.
Terms of sale—$5,000 cash, balance in equal payments of thirty and sixty days. A deposit of $1,000 will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given, and the deed to be executed upon the payment of the last installment of the purchase money.
LEWIS W. WEBB,
Collector of Customs.

AUCTION SALE.
By order of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, commandant of this station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, at 12 M., a large lot of single, double and treble blocks, and a large variety of carpenters' tools, &c. Also, a miscellaneous lot of stoves and cooking utensils.
For catalogues apply at Storekeeper's office.
A deposit of twenty per cent. will be required from all purchasers.
EDWARD HOOKER,
Acting Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1866.

LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 10,
at 12 o'clock,
FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES,
perfectly new, and guaranteed of the Ladd & Webster pattern, to close an account. These machines are esteemed among the best manufactured under the patent of Elias Howe, are in perfect order, and ready boxed for shipping, with tools complete, comprising plain and extra finished ones.
ALSO,
About 900 volumes Ward's Day and Night Signal Telegraph Book, and other books.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
Of Fancy Goods, fine Bronzes,
French Clocks, Bisquet and China,
fine Silver-plated Ware, &c., &c.,
to be made by THEALL & BROS. THIS DAY, (Saturday, Nov. 10, 1866,) at 11 o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.,
Between Broadway and Nassau-st.
The above goods are now on exhibition, with catalogues, at No. 62 Liberty-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 10,
At 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 23 Liberty-st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, library, dining-room and chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame French plate, pier and mantle mirrors, black walnut marble-top centre tables, cottage suites, black walnut hat stand, rosewood divans in hair cloth, rosewood suites and chairs, work tables, &c. Also, china, crockery, glass ware, &c., silver plated ware, &c. Also, kitchen furniture.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, No. 91 Liberty-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, en suite and in separate lots. Catalogues at sale.

FOR SALE—ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH DAY of November next, at 12 M., at Hoboken, at public auction,
near the ferry,
the Revenue Steam Propeller
"CUYAHOGA,"
full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live-oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.
Has one complete set of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c.; fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth-deck, and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has
Two oscillating engines, 36x32.
Two horizontal tubular boilers.
Composition screw 10 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stores 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.
The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, Sept. 3, at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge. HENRY A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs, New-York.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 3, 1866.
SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE articles of ordnance, small arms, miscellaneous stores, &c.
On THURSDAY, the 22d day of November, 1866, at noon, there will be sold at public auction in the Washington Navy-yard to the highest bidder, a lot of serviceable and unserviceable small arms and miscellaneous articles of naval ordnance.
Among the arms are muskets, rifles, carbines, swords and pistols, a few of which are in good condition—the length of barrel and calibre differing, however, from the navy patterns.
The articles will be sold in lots.
Terms one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government. H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT MANSION HOUSE AND 56 LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, by order of the Executors of Adraince Van Brunt, deceased, 56 valuable building lots and elegant mansion house on 4th-av., 9th, 10th and 11th sts., Brooklyn. This sale offers rare inducements to capitalists or those seeking investment; is accessible to all the ferries by city railroad. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE OF ELEGANT PRIVATE residence, with stable, &c.; also 166 vacant lots, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, part of the Polhemus Estate.
JAMES COLE, Jr., will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the elegant mansion, house and grounds on 5th-av., between President and Carroll sts.; also vacant lots on 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs. and on Sackett, Union, President, Carroll, Macomb and First sts. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST., will sell on SATURDAY, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern: One equal undivided one-sixteenth (1-16th) part interest in a certain contract, dated May 10, 1865, between James Wadsworth, Effingham H. Nichols, R. M. Pomeroy, William C. Wetmore, Miles Gaylord, and others, to complete the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST., will sell, by order of Brevet Maj. Francis E. Beries, C. S. U. S. A., on MONDAY, 12th inst., at No. 4 State-st., at 11 A. M., among others, the following condemned commissary stores, viz.: 38 barrels pork, 30 barrels salt beef, 5 barrels flour, 20 boxes hard bread, 5 barrels hominy, 7½ kegs pickles, bacon, canned meat, 1 barrel corn meal.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, NOV. 10, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
200 boxes fresh Malaga lemons, Jno. Clemens brand, landing.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
TRUSTEES' NOTICE.
The undersigned, having been requested by the Board of Directors, and also formally required by creditors of the Company, to take possession of all such property of said Company as, by the terms of its deed of assignment, executed on the 26th day of September, 1866, did not pass immediately into their hands—
Hereby give notice that they have taken the said property into possession, with a view to the execution of the trust.
And they give further notice that they will receive written proposals up to the 10th of December, 1866, for the purchase, for cash, of the whole property of the Company, in gross or in detail, at different points—the same consisting of wagons, horses, safes, furniture, and all other articles heretofore employed by said Company in the prosecution of its business.
Inventories showing the character and location of the property can be seen at the office of the Trustees, No. 134 Baltimore-street, Baltimore, where all information in regard to the same will be afforded to persons desiring to submit proposals.
If no such proposals be received and accepted, the property will be offered at public sale, for cash, at such times and places as will be indicated in future advertisements.
JOHN BLAIR HOGE,
JOHN J. KELLY, } Trustees.
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL,

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of November, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 3 day of December, 1866:
Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each for a Supreme Court, Parts 1 and 2.
One panel of 100 Petit Jurors, for a Supreme Court Oyer and Terminer.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Supreme Court Oyer and Terminer.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 38 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Court of Common Pleas, Part 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Superior Court, Part 1 and 2.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.
CHANGE OF GRADE.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that propositions for the following improvements are pending before the Common Council, viz.: To change the grade of Sixty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River; also Sixty-sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River. Maps showing the proposed change of grade can be seen at this office.
All persons interested in the foregoing mentioned change of grades, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to the undersigned, at this office, on or before the 13th day of November, 1866. CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 1, 1866.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on December 15.
On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent., calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR
BUILDING AND EQUIPPING ONE SECOND-CLASS LIGHT VESSEL.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1866.
Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, *the 7th day of December*, 1866, for building and equipping one second-class light vessel of the following dimensions:
Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of limber-strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.
The white oak to be of the best seacoast timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped Southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessel is to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contract, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.
The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract; and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered unless from persons engaged in ship-building; and each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder and competent surety, that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into.
Bond and security for the faithful fulfillment of the contract will be required.
The sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip the vessel, according to the drawings and specifications, must be distinctly stated, and a copy of the printed specifications must be enclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.
A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this Board, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifictions of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received and payments authorized to be made.
The proposals will state the time required to complete the vessel, not exceeding one hundred days from the date of the contract, and deliver it to the agent of the Board at such place as may be agreed upon—the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposal for building Light-vessel," and then enclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.
No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.
Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.
By order of the Light-house Board,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, ONE OR more active business men to purchase an interest in and assist the advertiser in introducing into France the Patent Composition Ventilator, for inner soles for boots and shoes. Address F. R. B., Astor House, where an interview may be had on Thursday, from 12 to 4 P. M., and where the manufactured article will be shown and information given. After Thursday address as above, at 95½ Washington-st., Boston.

$8,000 WANTED—A THOROUGH GOING business man with the above amount as active partner in an honorable and well established business, paying large profits. Address J. H. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR a man of will and energy to establish a branch advertising house in St. Louis or Cincinnati. Address A. P., Box No. 6,056 New-York Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERICK LONG, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. CORDIER and ROBERT BROWN, Defendants. Summons—For a money demand on Contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-nine cents, with interest from the seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated October 8, 1866.
HENRY C. PRATT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp 50 cents canceled.
o13-law6w

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of 73d-st., from the 3d-av. to the 4th-av., in the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the bill of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
C. A. PEABODY,
GEO. F. BALDWIN,
THOS. DUNLAP,
Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1866.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN A BROADWAY STAGE, ON THE afternoon of 8th inst., a POCKET-BOOK containing a sum of money, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Inquire of KISSAM & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

LOST.—IF THE PERSON WHO WAS SEEN TO pick up a lady's GOLD WATCH, on Thursday, 8th inst., at the corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., will return it to B. U., No. 73 William-st., second floor, or No. 83 East 18th-st., he will be rewarded.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

NO. 27 BOND-ST.—JUST RECEIVED BEAUTIFUL gifts for the Holidays in Dresses, Cloaks, Bonnets, &c. All orders promptly attended to.
MME. PARRAIN, PAUL & CO., de Paris.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward meda &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

FURNITURE.

EXTENSION TABLES ONLY,
RICH AND PLAIN.
WILLIAM HEERDT, MANUFACTURER,
NO. 150 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.
WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

RESTAURANTS.

NO. 688 BROADWAY. NO. 688 BROADWAY.
"LE PAVILLION" RESTAURANT.
Breakfast (a la carte) from 7 A. M. to 12 o'clock M.
Table d'hote, from 12 to 3 o'clock, P. M., 50 cents.
Supper (a la carte) until 10 o'clock at night. Fine table claret, 50 cents a bottle, 25 cents per half bottle. Families supplied with supper. The subscribers will pay the utmost attention to the wishes of their patrons, and will at all times endeavor to give satisfaction to everybody by prompt and first-class attendance. Please to give us a call. STEPHAN & EHRHARDT, Proprietors.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards every SABBATH, as follows, viz.:
1ST WARD—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5TH WARD—No. 74 West Broadway, 6 P. M.
6TH WARD—No. 122 Leonard-st., 3 P. M.
10TH WARD—No. 139 Canal-st., 7½ P. M.
11TH WARD—No. 21 Avenue D, 3½ and 7½ P. M.
11TH WARD—No. 44 Avenue C, (German,) 7½ P. M.
13TH WARD—No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ P. M.
14TH WARD—No. 191 Elm-st., 2 P. M.
15TH WARD—No. 60 Bleecker-st., 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
16TH WARD—No. 273 West 28th-st., 7½ P. M.
17TH WARD—No. 147 8th-st., 10½ A. M.
19TH WARD—Lexington-av., cor. East 49th-st., 3½ P. M.
20TH WARD—No. 449 11th-av., 3½ P. M.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Supt. of Missions.

JOHN-ST. ANNIVERSARY.—THE HUNDREDTH Anniversary services of the old John-st. M. E. Church, in this City, will be held on SUNDAY NEXT, Nov. 11. Love-feast at 9 A. M.; sermon by Bishop JANES at 10 A. M.; reunion services at 3 P. M., with addresses from some of the bishops and other distinguished clergymen and former pastors. In the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, of New-Orleans, will preach. A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all former pastors and members, as also to the friends of the church generally, to be present and participate in the services throughout the entire day.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH having removed from Broome-st., will meet for worship at Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY. The Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.; will deliver the first of a series of discourses on *The Gospel as Illustrated by Bunyan's Pilgrims.* Subject—*The Awakening.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.; Pastor's Bible class at 3 P. M. All are cordially invited.

SECOND ADVENT.—ELDER STEWART, OF Philadelphia, will preach in the church No. 118 West 24th-st., at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY, and P. CANNON will lecture on *The Millenial Reign of Christ and His Resurrected Saints, during the Executive Judgment of the World.* At 7½ P. M., Wednesday Evening, an oil-painting, 22 by 8 feet, will be used in the lecture.

REV. J. HYATT SMITH, OF WILLIAMSBURGH, late of Philadelphia, Rev. HIRAM HUTCHINS, of Brooklyn, and Rev. URBAN C. BREWER, of New-York, will address a public meeting, to be held in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, in 16th-st., near 8th-av., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of forming an auxiliary Bible Union for the cities of New-York and Brooklyn and the vicinity.

ST. BARNABAS PROT. EPIS. CITY MISSION HOUSE, No. 304 Mulberry-st.—Right Rev. H. POTTER, D. D., Bishop of New-York, will (D. V.) preach the first of the St. Barnabas course of sermons for 1866-67, SUNDAY EVENING next, Nov. 11, at 7½ o'clock, in Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st. A collection will be made.

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., OF Dublin, will (D. V.) preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, on the Life-Principle committed to the Church and according to the fore-knowledge of God changed into death or hidden till these last days, at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway. Divine Services to commence punctually at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A PUBLIC meeting to promote the interests of City Missions will be held on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 11, at 7½ o'clock, in the South Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st-st. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and Rev. Dr. E. P. ROGERS.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points.—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the proficiency and sweet music of these children.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—RAPHAEL PUMPELLY, Esq., will deliver a free lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, at the Rooms No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Subject—*An Overland Journey Around the World.* The public cordially invited.

THE BIBLE IN TURKEY.—REV. J. G. BLISS, General Agent of the American Bible Society in the Levant, and Rev. Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, will deliver addresses on SABBATH EVENING, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS',) on *The Bible in Turkey and the East.*

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALITS CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. A course of lectures on *Christian Leaders* will be commenced SUNDAY EVENING—the first of the course will be on *George Fox.*

REV. HIRAM HUTCHINS WILL ADDRESS the Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday-school Union, in the North Baptist Church, Christopher-st., corner of Bedford, on MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 7½ P. M. All Baptist Ministers and Teachers are invited to attend.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Rev. H. G. WESTON, D. D., will preach, under the auspices of the Association, on SUNDAY EVENING, in his Church corner of 31st-st. and Madison-av. The public are invited.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM PREACHES every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at his church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Morning service at 10½; evening at 7½. Mr. FROTHINGHAM will begin, on the evening of the 11th, a series of familiar lectures on *The Poet's Creed.*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—DISCOURSE on SABBATH EVENING by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on *The Bible as a Divine Inspiration and Growth, Rendering Imposture Impossible.* Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

SABBATH EVENINGS, IN LEXINGTON-AV. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st.—The pastor will deliver the second of a series of discourses on the *Night Scenes of the Bible*, on next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*A Night with Abraham on the Plain of Mamre.*

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. HALSEY W. KNAPP, Pastor.—Preaching every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Prayer-meetings WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. "Come with us and we will do thee good."

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold divine service in the French Church, Du Saint Esprit, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The members of this Church are invited to attend. The Rector will preach at both services. Seats free.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st., Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Crucifixion Third*—the fifth in the course of sermons upon the seven sentences uttered by the Saviour on the cross.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 11th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also at the corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. 3½ P. M. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, AT Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., every SUNDAY. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Communicants' meeting last Saturday evening in every month, at 8 o'clock.

MRS. U. S. TOWNSEND, INSPIRATIONAL Medium, will speak for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free, and the public cordially invited.

THE MYSTERY OF GOD FINISHED.—The Messenger, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: *The Time and Manner of the Finishing of the Mystery of God.*

REV. R. A. HOLLAND, A MOST ELOQUENT divine from Kentucky, *en route* to the Holy Land, will preach for Dr. Deems' congregation, Chapel of the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, Nov. 11, at 11 A. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs. Services on SUNDAY, 11th inst., (D. V.) by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Seventh Article of the Creed*—Concluded.

REV. HENRY A. NEELY, D. D., ASSISTANT Minister of Trinity Church and Bishop elect of Maine, will preach in All Saints' Church, in Henry-st., corner of Scammel, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1866, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, 3D-AV., between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. EDWARD COWLEY will preach at 7½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st., near Macdougal, Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector.—Divine Service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. MARSH WILL PREACH A sermon on *Intemperance in Cities, its Causes and Remedies*, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in Dr. Budington's church, corner Clinton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn.

REV. W. H. PENDLETON WILL preach in the 53d-st. Baptist Church, SUNDAY, as follows: At 10:30 A. M., on *The Angels' Text-book and its Lessons*; at 7:30, Evening, on *God's Method of Bringing Sons to Glory.*

ELDER KNAPP, THE CELEBRATED Revivalist, will preach in Dr. WESCOTT's Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Also every AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½, during next week.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. — On SUNDAY Rev. BENJAMIN EVANS will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 7½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. The afternoon service for deaf mutes.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—The Universalists of Harlem and vicinity will hold divine service at Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

THIRTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between 8th and 9th avs. Rev. Bishop D. W. CLARK, D. D., will preach to young men on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Character—What it is and what it is worth.*

HORACE DRESSER, LL.D., DISCOURSES before the First Society of Spiritualists at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*The Incarnation—Resurrection.* Conference at 3 o'clock; public invited. Subject—*Christian Spiritualism.*

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts. (St. John's Park,) Rev. D. D. WINN, of Salem, Mass., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching SUNDAY, Nov. 11, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

REV. F. C. EWER, D. D., RECTOR OF Christ Church, will preach in St. Barnabas' Chapel, No. 306 Mulberry-st., near Bleecker, two blocks east of Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—REV. CHARLES B. SMYTH, Cooper Institute, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 3½ o'clock. Lecture on *Lessons for the Clergy on the Nuisances of New-York.* Seats free. Voluntary collection to defray expenses.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. SABBATH-SCHOOL hold their monthly public meeting on SUNDAY, 11th inst., at the church, corner of 52d-st. Interesting exercises commencing at 2½ o'clock P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. General prayer-meeting at 3 P. M.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—SUNDAY MEETINGS.—Seats free. At 3 P. M., discussion on the *Inspiration of the Bible.* At 8 P. M., a gentleman from London, England, will lecture on *The Divinity of Christ.*

SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., WILL PREACH on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av.

BISHOP THOMSON WILL PREACH SUNDAY MORNING in the Seventh-street M. E. Church at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. J. H. TWOMBLY, of Charlestown, Mass., in the evening at 7 o'clock.

ST. BARNABAS' CHAPEL, NO. 306 MULBERRY-ST.—Rev. S. H. HILLIARD, Chaplain, will preach at 10½ A.M. and Rev. F. C. EWER, D.D., Rector of Christ Church, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Public services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. U. SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY.

CHURCH OF RESURRECTION, 35TH-ST., near 6th-av.—EDWARD O. FLAGG, D. D., Rector, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

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WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE TO GO A short distance in the country; the man to take care of a horse and small place, and the woman for general housework; she must be a good plain cook and wash and iron well; wages moderate. Address a line for four days to A. Z., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, FULLY competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; no Irish need apply; best City references required. Call between 11 and 3 o'clock at No. 34 Union-square, corner of 16th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; one capable of taking care of a young child. Apply, with recommendations, at BEDELL'S No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS salesmen, with large acquaintance. Apply to E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

WANTED—AS NURSE, A PROTESTANT WOMAN, with good City references. Call, for two days, from 9 to 11 o'clock, at No. 9 West 16th-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; ONE who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing and ironing if required; City reference from her last place. Call at No. 179 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK, A situation; understands English, French and American cooking; best of City reference from her present employer, where she can be seen. Apply at No. 67 West 11th-st., one door from 5th-av., at her present employer's.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid or chambermaid in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and fine sewer; has several years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 420 6th-av., Room No. 2, first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes and has lived five years in her last place; can be seen for two days, until suited. Call at No. 69 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Protestant woman as good plain cook in a small private family; is an excellent bread-maker; has no objection to assist with the washing and can be well recommended. Address 38 Trinity-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT person, as first-class cook; understands boiling and larding, and also all kinds of made dishes; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 119 West 19th-st., second door from 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do sewing; has the best City reference; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 398 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; can make good bread and biscuit; can give good references. Call at No. 175 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse; is well experienced in the care of children; can take entire charge of an infant or grown children; no objection to light chamberwork or plain sewing; can give best of City reference. Call at No. 340 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; takes charge of the silver and dining room in excellent style; no objection to a boarding house; Wages $10. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; can flute, &c.; city or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as nurse; is fully competent of taking charge of an infant; has no objections to do chamberwork; good reference. Call at or address No. 143 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN general housework, or to cook, wash and iron by the day; seven years' reference, if required; also washing done at home reasonably. Apply at No. 283 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; ONE who understands her business thoroughly; is a first-class baker of bread and pastry; can give good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 90 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

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WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook, French, English, German, &c.; good City reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, A SITUATION as housekeeper in a private family; the best of reference given. Inquire at No. 32 East 30th-st., Home for the Friendless.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as child's nurse or to wait on a lady. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 128 Clinton-place, 8th-st.; best of references given.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS LATELY FROM England, situations—one as thorough cook, the other as chambermaid; good reference. Address S. V., No. 19 West 13th-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as children's nurse in a first-class family. Call for two days or address GEORGE ROBERTSON, No. 3 Allen-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 422 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHWOMAN as chambermaid; none need apply but a private family. Call at No. 161 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR plain cook; no objection to the country; City reference can be given. Call at No. 85 West 18th-st.

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING BY A competent person at her own house, No. 107 West 33d-st., top floor, Room No. 12; also to go out.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid and to assist at washing; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 108 East 29th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

TWO YOUNG LADIES (SISTERS) OF refinement, the highest respectability and position, with a liberal education, being reduced in circumstances by adverse fortune, desire to obtain some light employment, such as plain or fancy needle-work, embroidery, writing or copying, or any respectable position that would afford them their necessary expenses. Address C. E. P., Box No. 4,829 New-York Post-office.

A NEW FEMALE EMPLOYMENT HOUSE of good, capable servants, German, English, Welsh, Irish Protestants, &c., to suit all; also, good situations ready immediately, at No. 106 6th-av., near 8th-st. A lady in attendance.

A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING would like to get a situation for her chambermaid and waitress; a first-class girl. Apply at the store No. 25 Mercer-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

RESPECTABLE FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, American and Irish help, with first-class references for all capacities, can be had at No. 494 6th-av. Stiner's Business Institute.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND his wife, from Boston, (English,) without incumbrance, situations in a first-class boarding-house or private family, where trust and confidence are required; the wife is a good chambermaid and seamstress; the man as steward and waiter; good testimonials. Address WATERS, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years, as entry or general clerk in a wholesale or jobbing house; speaks French and Spanish fluently; is well educated, and lives with his parents; a permanent situation more desirable than high wages. Address CLARKSON, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; can give the best City or country reference; is willing to go to any part of the City or country; has been foreman in one of the largest stables in the City. Call or address N. L., for one week, at No. 540 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; would make himself useful; no objections to the country; good reference from the last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; can be found with his last employer; best of City reference. Call on or address J. L., for two days, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom or gardener by a single man, who understands both; is a good milker; will take small wages for the Winter; good reference. Address M. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a sober, steady man, single; thoroughly understands his business; has unexceptionable City reference from last place; can milk. Address C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as porter where he can make himself generally useful in a dry-goods or grocery-store; can give the best of reference from last employer. Address D. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION as shipping clerk or otherwise, in some wholesale establishment; has been two years in business; the best of reference given. Address J. G., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COACHMAN and gardener; has first-class City references, and will work for moderate wages; can take good care of a gentleman's place. Call on or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man, an American; best of City references. Address W. G., Station F, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; the best references given. Can be seen from 10 to 4 at No. 362 Broadway, corner Franklin. Call on EDWARD CAMPBELL.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man in a private family; is a first-class servant, and has the best of reference. Address a note for HENRY, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION; thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,309 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

MAGIC INK.
Patented 19th of June, 1866.
For Visiting Cards, Fancy, Ornamental and Secret Writings, in various and shaded colors with one Ink and no trouble.
For sale everywhere; price $1, free by mail throughout the country. Agents wanted.
G. DeCORDOVA, No. 62 William-st., NewYork.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

CALEDONIA sails.....SATURDAY, Nov. 10.
COLUMBIA sails.....SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
BRITANNIA sails.....SATURDAY, Nov. 24.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA, CAPT. I. MACDONALD, of the Anchor Line, will sail TO-DAY from Pier No. 11, North River, at 12 o'clock noon, with passengers for Glasgow and Liverpool.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mail.
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 10
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 17
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 21
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 24
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....90 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $80; steerage, $25. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KAYE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA.....Nov. 21
TARIFA.....Nov. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 10
ENGLAND.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 17
ERIN.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 24
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 1
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown.....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $33, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 67 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
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FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FERDIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown.....$80
From Liverpool or Queenstown.....35
Passage also Tapscott's Favorite Line of LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency. Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York Nov. 10.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELIA, Capt. GLADDING, from New-York, Dec. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE from New-York, Dec. 18.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,500 tons burden, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 M.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
No. 54 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. S. CHLEFAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Foot of Canal-st., at 3 P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov. 10.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Nov 17.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, ELDRIDGE, Commander, sails Nov. 14.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Nov. 21.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 28.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer OSSIPEE, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....Dec. 3 | MONDAY.....Dec. 31
at Noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
The favorite steamship
PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
having been unavoidably detained, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 15.
FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 22.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON & FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. R. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
Nov. 10.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st only at Manzanilla.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong-Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICA AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 7 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.
The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.
Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong-Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama.	$250	$150	$85
San Francisco to Hong-Kong.	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the company's office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The favorite steamship
MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY,
will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE FLORIDA ports and the South and Southwest. Regular U. S. Mail Line. The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, J. B. CROWELL, commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and freight through bills of lading given to all points South and Southwest. Freight reduced to conform to Savannah rates.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow TUESDAY, Nov. 13.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.—THE ABOVE elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, which sails THIS DAY, Nov. 10, at 3 P. M., having yet room for a considerable amount of cargo, freight will be received up to the hour of sailing. Splendid accommodations for passengers. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
MARMION, Capt. HAZARD
will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, A. G. CATTELL, Commander, Pier No. 9 North River, SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. GRANT will follow.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The old LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE, Capt. JOHNSON,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 114 Broadway. (up stairs.)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Seaboard Road Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $8; freight to City Point and Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, stopping at Peekskill and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry):
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
9:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all uthern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
2 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Isl'n.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:22 P. M. Saturday only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:22 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN have a pleasant home for the Winter; a first-class house and its surroundings unsurpassed; within 20 minutes of the Jersey City Ferry by horse-car. Apply to O. H. CROSBY, 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-pl.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND Bedroom, adjoining, on second floor, front. No. 24 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR FOUR ADULTS, two children and nurse, in a first-class house; terms to be moderate; a private family preferred. Address Box No. 260 Post-office; location to be above 23d-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF EXTREMELY WELL-furnished rooms to party of gentlemen, with breakfast only; also single rooms, in a central locality near Broadway; none but those willing to pay liberally for such accommodations need apply; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address M. M., Station D, New-York City.

NO. 126 EAST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University-place, two very desirable suites of rooms for families. Table first-class. House unexceptionable in every respect. References given and required.

A PARLOR AND TWO ELEGANTLY furnished bedrooms to let by a private family living between Union and Madison squares; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET to the second floor, handsomely furnished, with board. A party willing to pay for home comforts may apply at No. 61 West 20th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITH OR without board, in a private family, No. 13 East 16th-st., only those desiring first-class accommodations need apply.

THE FLOOR OVER THE PARLOR, containing two rooms, in the basement house No. 50 West 24th-st., to let with first-class board. References required.

NO. 32 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—A large, well-furnished room, fronting south; large closets, running water, bath, &c., near by; with or without board; at a moderate rent.

WANTED—APARTMENTS WITH BOARD FOR four persons, between Washington-square and 28th-st.; state terms, which must be moderate. Address Box No. 922 Post-office.

A—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, en suite; private table if desired. No. 11 East 45th-st., west of Broadway and four doors from Delmonico's.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, IN A PRIVATE family, for a gentleman and wife who are willing to pay liberally for particulars address WISTAR, Box No. 849 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING ROOM to spare, would accommodate a young man of quiet habits, very reasonably; references exchanged. Appy at No. 24 West 32d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET FURNISHED rooms to single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board, at No. 114 Waverley-place, near Broadway. References.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, in 14th-st., near 3d-av. Address W., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OF QUIET and domestic habits require board in a private family. Address J. A., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 34 BOND-STREET—LARGE, NEWly, first-class and handsomely furnished rooms, with private table. Best City reference given.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON third floor, to let. At No. 14 8th-st., with or without board; references exchanged.

AT NO. 34 BOND-ST., LARGE AND NEWLY furnished first-class rooms, with private table. Best City reference given.

NO. 852 BROADWAY—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, between 15th and 16th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, plain, healthy and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster Coun y, N. Y.

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL, CORNER IRving-place and 16th-st., New-York, and in close proximity to all the prominent places of public amusement. This new and magnificent hotel is now open for the reception of guests. Parties can be served at *Table d' Hote* or *Restaurant a la Carte*. In all its appointments, modern improvements and conveniences, and in the sumptuousness and elegance of its furniture, it is not surpassed by any other hotel. The style and comforts of the restaurant and the *cuisine* are equal to any in the City. French, German and Italian spoken.
ROBERTS & PALMER, Proprietors.

AT THE ASHLAND HOUSE—ONE LARGE front parlor on the first floor, 45th-st.; also one on second floor, front, with alcove bedroom, closets, hot and cold water, &c., to let with board permanently to grown persons only; also one front and one rear room on the second and fourth floors.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 907 Broadway.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES
Are open daily at No. 9 University-place, to gentlemen from 8½ to 9½ A. M., to ladies from 10 to 11 A. M. For information, call between or after the exercises, viz.: 9½ to 10 or at 11 o'clock. Another class will meet, afternoon or evening, as soon as a number of persons have subscribed. Mr. Favarger will accept one or two private classes whose members can contribute together $1,000 a term, and undertakes to give private classes the number of lessons they chose to take per week. The public classes meet five times a week, and each pupil contributes $30 for the first term of twenty lessons, $25 for the second, $20 for the third, $15 for the fourth.
Mr. Favarger invites the ladies and gentlemen interested in the study of French to attend at the explanation of his system, to take place in the Chapel of the Seminary, No. 9 University-place, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, at 3½ o'clock. He will illustrate by what exercises any one can pronounce French as well as a native.
A circular, with recommendations from Professors Agassiz, Guyot, Botta and others, with testimonials from classes, &c., can be obtained by addressing Mr. F. through Box No. 6,124.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE, under the instruction of SIG. AUGUSTUS CHEVE,
No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., New-York.
Prof. B., in addition to the classes already commenced, has opened a subscription for one class at a reduced price, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 8 and 12 years of age.
Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 7 to 8 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and children from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Private lessons daily at the Institute from 2 till 9 P. M. to receive cards.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for almost everything, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A literary union of teachers and older pupils meet once in each week.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 138 Broadway, Fourth floor.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

A GENTLEMAN OF LARGE EXPERIence and established reputation as a teacher will receive into his family six boys, under 14 years of age, to instruct in English or classical literature. For full information and circulars, photographic views of house and grounds, located in Westchester County, near the Hudson and within two hours of the City, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 863 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 646 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Mrs. M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—The above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 9.6 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCK WOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seizas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, Business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 764 BROADWAY.
PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS. Established 1846.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-

GEORGIA.

Gov. Jenkins' Message on the Constitutional Amendment—Further about the Third Section—The Alleged Ill-treatment of Negroes in Henry County—A Letter from a Prominent Citizen—Revision of the Laws for the Protection of Freedmen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Monday, Nov. 5, 1866.

As you are already aware, the Legislature of Georgia met here on the 1st inst., and the Governor sent in his message on that day, in which he takes the most decided ground against the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, and gives his reasons at considerable length with dignity, clearness and good temper. So far as I have been able to judge since my arrival here, the message meets with very marked approval by those to whom it is addressed, as well as by the people, and while it has confirmed the opposition of those who had resolved to vote against it, it has decided many who were halting between two opinions, and has shaken the resolution of the few who intended to vote for approval.

There is no disposition on the part of the members of the General Assembly to act precipitately or to treat the proposition with disrespect or passionate disapproval. They seem to be fully impressed with the importance of the matter which they are to decide, and to be animated by a desire to do what in their opinion the interests of Georgia demand, uninfluenced by prejudice, animosity or excitement.

The question is naturally the most prominent topic of discussion. Everybody asks everybody, "What do you think of the Constitutional Amendment?" almost before he says, "How d'ye do?" and everybody seems to think that the Amendment is not by any means an improvement on the original instrument called the Constitution, and that Georgia ought not to ratify it. I find here the same grounds of opposition and objection urged as I have found elsewhere by other classes, and I remark that the objections to the first and second sections are far less strenuously more than those to the disabling section, the scope of which is said to be far larger than I had supposed. The section giving Congress the power to enact such laws as it may think proper in order to carry out the Amendment, is also opposed with great pertinacity, as a Trojan horse of very large dimensions, and filled with most dangerous inside passengers, whom it would be exceedingly indiscreet to admit within the walls of the citadel which the Constitution, as it is, affords to the people and their interests. It is not considered a remote possibility that Messrs. STEVENS, WILSON, WADE and BUTLER may consider that the passage of a law giving negroes universal suffrage is a piece of necessary legislation to give due effect to the constitutional provision which makes them citizens of the United States. Nor is it considered unlikely that the ingenuity of those restless gentlemen will stop even there, or that they will not be able under the clause of the Constitution to find a license for very many laws which are not calculated to promote the welfare of the "States lately in rebellion" whose citizens burned the blacksmith's shop of STEVENS, and have given BUTLER a *soubriquet* which cannot flatter his vanity.

The disabling clause applies not merely to men who have filled prominent offices and have taken the oath to support the Constitution, but to every Justice of the Peace, every notary and every attorney who took any part in the rebellion or who can be supposed to have given aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. The section does not strike the leaders alone, many of the most prominent of whom, by the way, never took any oath to support the Constitution, never having held any Federal or State office, but it strikes that great mass of educated men who have been admitted to the bar, as well as all those who have ever held any office. Now, though it may be very naturally urged by the dominant North that every man, no matter who or what he may have been, who ever took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and who voluntarily took part in the rebellion, ought to be excluded from all offices of trust, it is equally natural that the South should be unwilling to concur in this view of the case and unite in making it prevail. The wide scope of the disability widens the scope of the opposition in the same proportion, and it really seems to me to be asking greater abnegation and patriotic self-sacrifice than it is fair to expect from any Legislature I have ever met, to require them to approve the act by which they are all driven into the outer darkness of non-official existence until Congress shall see fit to absolve them from the disability which is attached to the infamous crime of perjury. Were the disability confined to those who were really the leaders, the men whose brains and energies and courage gave them prominence and popular favor, they are of the stuff which would prompt a consent to their own sacrifice for the good of the people generally; but when you get down to the class of which State Legislatures are composed, and to which all the little county and town officials belong, it is extravagant to hope that they will be eager to imitate the example of CURTIUS. When the question comes up for discussion every conceivable view of it will be presented, and many objections which I have never heard, and of which I have never dreamed, will be set forth in "neat and appropriate" discourses. The distinction drawn by the Governor between martyrdom and suicide, has struck the popular ear with great force, and has made the desire very general to wait for Congress to define the precise effect on the position of the Southern States of the approval or disapproval by their Legislatures of the Constitutional Amendment. Should Congress be liberal and explicit in its declarations the Amendment will, in all probability, be adopted as a final compromise; but if, as is feared, Congress refuses to explain or promise, or declares positively that the Amendment is not a finality, then, depend on it, nobody will be in favor of suicide, but every one will take his chance of martyrdom.

It is not fair now to judge of the popular temper or feeling in this State by the tone of the newspaper Press. The people do not feel any desire to make rhetorical flourishes, cap climaxes, spin metaphors or "write vigorously." The people are far more tolerant of the opinions of others which are at variance with their own, than those whose business it is to reflect public opinion. Denunciation and invective are ready weapons against those with whom we differ in opinion, or who pursue a course which seems to run counter to our prejudices or passions. They are easier of access than argument, and are far too liberally employed. But the people ought not to be held accountable for these harsh expressions. They may reject the advice which is honestly proffered to them, but they are very ready to give ample credit to those who give them the counsel. They are sincerely grateful for kindness and conciliatory conduct. They remember with gratitude those who have stood between them and the rage of Radical fury and vengeance, and though they may judge erroneously and refuse to do what others may think most calculated to relieve their distres and promote their welfare, they do not act from a spirit of contradiction or animosity, but because they think honestly that they are doing what they owe to themselves and their country. I see and mix with the people, and I think I know their motives. I do not write as an advocate, exaggerating what suits my case, and concealing what may tell against it. I try to give a faithful picture of events and public opinion, and if now and then my honest convictions clash with the desires of others, I cannot help it, even though it may make me the object of pointless satire, or rude rebuke. I do not write what I wish, but what is, or rather what I believe to be. Whether I am individually in favor of or opposed to the Amendment is a matter of no possible interest to the TIMES; but what the people of Georgia feel on this subject *is* of interest, and it is this which I strive to communicate to the best of my ability.

In my last I alluded to the troubles in Henry County concerning the alleged ill-treatment of freedmen by white citizens. I have taken some pains to investigate this matter, and hear both sides, and have been permitted by a prominent citizen of Georgia, who occupied a high position in the Confederate army, and is now earnestly endeavoring to benefit the people by good counsel and good offices, to copy the subjoined extracts from a letter which he received a few days ago from an influential citizen of the county, and which bears on its face the impress of truth, and an anxiety to obey the law and do full justice to all. I have omitted the names of the parties, because they do not desire publicity, but I know the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed, and can vouch for his high character and position, and he assures me that the writer is a gentleman in whom perfect faith can be reposed.

What is said of the Bureau agents is unfortunately too true. They swagger, bully and domineer, breed mischief instead of preventing it, and always display their "little, brief authority" in the most offensive and aggravating manner. There are some few laudable exceptions. I have never known trouble in a community between the blacks and whites, that I have not found the Bureau agent was at the bottom of the difficulty. The following is the letter, which speaks for itself, and shows how the good citizens desire to do full justice to the negroes:

McDONOUGH, Ga., Sunday, Oct. 28, 1866.

* * * * * * * * *

In reply I would say that on the 5th inst. a detachment of United States soldiers reached this place, and sent out in the country and arrested four of our citizens, and including two in town, sent them to Atlanta jail, and from thence to Fort Pulaski. (No charge alleged.)

On Thursday, the 18th inst., I visited Gen. TILLSON at Augusta, and the result of a protracted interview was, the General telegraphed to Savannah for the prisoners to be returned to Henry County, and properly recognized for their appearance at Court, the Grand Juries having in the meantime returned true bills against the parties. I was profoundly impressed with GEN. TILLSON's kindness and official courtesy.

My understanding from the General was that he would rest the matter with the civil authorities, and in behalf of the county I stated offenders should be brought to justice and the law fully vindicated. I am happy to say to you that since my return the citizens here (and I have seen many) with one voice have indorsed my conversation with Gen. TILLSON.

I have never seen more energy displayed by a Grand Jury than the one of our Supreme Court of last week. Not a stone was left unturned in their efforts to gain information against any and all offenders; and this was the first term of Court since the commission of the alleged offences.

Since the surrender, there have been four murders committed in Henry:

1. One white man murdered by a negro for his watch, &c.
2. One white man murdered by a negro.
3. One small colored child drowned by two colored girls.
4. One negro man murdered by three or four persons, or more.

Three men are now arrested, charged with the last offence.

The Captain commanding the detachment here has officially reported to Gen. TILLSON that civil officers are doing their duty, and have forwarded statements from the ordinary, and a Justice of the Town District that the latter has repeatedly stated to Bureau agents here his perfect willingness to take cognizance of cases, and had never refused so to do; but that the agent had uniformly refused to act in concert with civil officers. The ordinary makes a statement that he has never known a civil officer here to refuse or neglect the discharge of duty; that he has heard the County Judge, in presence of a hundred or more witnesses, state to the Bureau agent to promptly bring forward any and all cases, and that the agent has ever refused to bring a single case.

The County Judge has also sent forward, through the Captain, a sworn statement, and also the Sheriff of the County, to the effect that they have never refused to take cognizance of a single case. These statements have just been forwarded.

I have heard by rumor of a few negroes being whipped and otherwise outraged. But we are determined to punish the past offenders, and suppress all such in the future.

Our difficulties have been magnified. Some reports are utterly false.

We have an agent of the Bureau here who is too contemptible to speak of. He and one SWAZE, of Griffin, have greatly traduced us. With the exception of the Bureau agent here, everything moves smoothly. I am confidently expecting to be able to say to Gen. TILLSON in a very short time that "all is well."

The scale of justice is being held with an even hand, without regard to position or color.

P. S.—I think the sworn statements of every judicial officer of the county can be produced in support of the foregoing statements.

The effort of the Bureau agent here seems to have been to produce collision between the military and civil authorities.

The laws passed at the last session of the Legislature to protect the negroes in the enjoyment of all their rights as freemen, will be so amended and enlarged at this session as experience has proved to be necessary to make the freedmen perfectly equal with the white man before the courts. The disposition to do them full justice and treat them generously is universal, and where wrong is done public opinion severely condemns the wrong-doer. The County Courts will be reorganized and their jurisdiction probably enlarged, so as fully to meet all the requirements of the new condition of society.

QUONDAM.

The Evangelical Party of the Episcopal Church at Breakfast—Progress of the Movement—Glorious Victories of Half a Century—Public Meeting in the Church of the Holy Trinity—Ritualism Condemned—Addresses by Bishops and Ministers.

The third day of the Evangelical meetings was a happy one, and never did a social reunion of eminently Christian men prove more of a success than the breakfast given to the clergy and the laity who came here to attend these gatherings, at Delmonico's, yesterday. The spacious dining hall of the old Grinnell mansion, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, was occupied by a brilliant assembly of Bishops, ministers, laymen and ladies, representing the Evangelical portion of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, to the number of about two hundred and fifty. And all sat down to breakfast together—one of the kind that DELMONICO alone, of all other breakfast makers, knows how to prepare. That family gathering included many of the best minds, warmest hearts, and most exemplary men connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church. It seemed to be the grand occasion of the old Evangelical warriors, transferring their good cause to the care and keeping of the young men now rising to eminence and usefulness in the Christian world. It was a Christian reunion—a blending of mind, and heart, and soul over a comfortable meal.

Rev. Dr. DYER presided.

Bishop JOHNS, of Virginia, asked the blessing, and after breakfast the whole assembly united in singing the "*Gloria in Excelsis*."

Rev. Dr. DYER then expressed the gratitude of the New-York brethren to those who had come up from other parts of the country to encourage and strengthen them in the glorious work of spreading evangelical truth. The collection given to the American Church Missionary Society at the meeting on Wednesday evening, amounted to $2,006, and that given to the Evangelical Knowledge Society amounted to $2,216, indications that the people of the churches were beginning to comprehend and to espouse the cause of the Evangelical movement.

Bishop JOHNS, of Virginia, on being called, was received by the whole assembly rising. He said that such a reception, while it warmed his heart unmanned him, and he could but feebly express his thanks. He praised God that he had been preserved to see that glorious day, when Christ had so signally declared his presence to his soul. Those who had not been in the early battle of the Evangelical movement could not comprehend, nor understand the intensity of his soul's gratitude to God for the grand scene of that occasion. He had never been more sensible of his Master's presence then now. He recalled the memory of those associated with him in the early conflict, RICHARD HALL, yet living, LEVI BULL and MILNER, long gone to rest. He hoped the movement would go on as it had been conducted in the past, in the spirit of love, and in that spirit they would come off conquerors through Jesus Christ. [Applause.]

Rev. Dr. TYNG was received by the audience rising. He observed that the Autumn was beautiful when the mind was carried back to the Spring time of that Evangelical movement, forty years ago. He praised God for his Yankee education. He had come to this City, a young man, from New-England, and it was one of the excellent qualities that a man coming from that quarter was very much like a cat—he might be thrown from the top of a lofty spire, but if he had a good Boston idea in his soul he would be sure to light on his feet. He described his reception by Rev. Dr. MILNER, and sketched that divine as having been a little rotund man with white head so sleek and very red face. On the first night of the speaker's coming to New-York, Dr. MILNER took him to the prayer meeting in Cliff-street, and there he was asked to speak, and he did so, for it was as natural for Bishop GRISWOLD's boys to speak as for a duck to swim, and he was one of those boys. On that occasion, when the meeting was over, he was greeted by JOHN BRISTED, who shook him warmly by the hand and told him how glad he was that he did "not know anything about the devil's doctrine." The speaker went on to relate his meeting with Bishop JOHNS, and Bishop MCILVAINE, and said that in view of those memories it delighted him to contemplate under the Autumn skies the Summer fruits which had been gathered in, and now exhibited so abundant a harvest. The *Church Journal* had called them the "huckleberry-pudding party." He wished their revilers were there to see the pudding. He thought they might scald their fingers in attempting to lift it from the pot. All this success had shown the value of Christian friendship. The first of these meetings had been held in Boston, when fifty persons were present; that was two years ago, and when they met in Philadelphia next year they expected to see a much larger yield than that which now presented itself. The Rev. Doctor's speech throughout was cheerful and humorous.

Bishop LEE, of Delaware, regarded the occasion valuable as an expression of Christian sympathy and an exhibition of Christian fellowship—a love-feast. It was a time when men came together, and found that their love for Jesus Christ overshadowed their affinities with the church. He next referred to the importance of the evangelical movement in large cities, and especially that of New-York, where so much intercourse was had with all other portions of the country. It was proper that correct ideas should have a fountain here.

Happy addresses were also delivered by Bishop Payne, of Africa; Bishop Vail, of Kansas; Rev. Philip Brooks, of Trinity Church, Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Fales, of Boston; Rev. Mr. Chaney, of Chicago; Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, of the Church of the Ascension; the Rector of St. Stephen's, Portland; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., the President of Kenyon College, Jay Cooke, Esq., and Judge Conyngham.

The exercises were brought to a close by Right Rev. Bishop PAYNE, of Africa, who pronounced the Benediction.

EVANGELICAL MEETING IN THE EVENING.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, of which Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., is Rector, was well filled last evening by an attentive and appreciative congregation, who had gone thither to hear what several of the Bishops and ministers had to say in reference to Ritualism, and to hear the claims of the Evangelical party in the Protestant Episcopal Church set forth. The speakers were numerous, brief, eloquent and earnest.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., opened the exercises by announcing a hymn, in singing which the whole congregation united. Prayer was then offered, when Rev. Dr. DYER, who presided, explained that the Clerical Association of this City was engaged in vindicating and defending evangelical truth against its enemies in the church.

Rev. Mr. CHENEY, of Chicago, was introduced, and commenced his address by describing the scene of an immense field of corn waving in the light of the sun waiting for the harvest, becoming golden for that joyous season, which he had witnessed six years ago for the first time, on one of the grand prairies of the West. That was a type of the development of this great country in which freedom had its home. He had been present in a convention of the Church in one of the Western States, at which a map was exhibited which all the counties are marked black to indicate where no Episcopal church existed. The reason for the absence of the Protestant Episcopal Church over so vast a territory was due to the existence of error where it did exist in that diocese—the preaching of doctrines, and the giving of examples which were not in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Church, and practices which were detrimental to truth. The speaker related some instances of nonsensical and ridiculous ceremonies, and said that on that occasion they had met to protest against such things. The manner in which the Episcopal Church had offered the truth of Christ to the people had been so exclusive and cold that the hearts of the multitudes were repelled instead of being attracted and comforted, and led to the cross of Christ with the simple invitation to accept the love of Jesus.

Rev. Dr. NEWTON, of Philadelphia, said that if an ear of corn were examined, the calyx or husk would be discovered, the purpose of which was to save the grain. Suppose that, important as was the purpose of the calyx we should find that the whole crop was nothing but chaff—husks without grain to protect. This was the condition brought about in the Church by ritualism, which had succeeded to an alarming extent in drawing the hearts of the people from Christ. He had met a friend who was well versed in the science of botany, the other day, and he asked him what he would do in case he found his field of corn going to chaff. He said that in such a case he would invest the soil with some missing element. The existence of these errors of ritualism in the Church were most appalling, and the only means at present within their reach to counteract the influences at work against spiritual truth were the societies whose meetings had been held this week, and he beseeched all who would pray to see the spirit of Christ prevail in the Church to pledge themselves anew to the work, never to rest until the truth should be established, and with such a spirit at work animating them, victory would crown all their efforts.

Bishop JOHNS, of Virginia, said he was there merely to express his sympathy with the brethren by whom he was surrounded. They were one in heart and mind, in the work of seeking to promote the glory of God through Jesus Christ. The grand object of the doctrines of the Scriptures was to effect the reconciliation of man to his God—to lead men to their Master—to unite reconciled sinners in the power of the Holy Spirit in the exaltation of the truth of Jesus Christ, who was a sufficient Saviour. They did not rely upon pomp and show, but simply upon the simplicity of the work of gathering sinners to God. The more the truth was clothed with meretricious exhibition and attractions, the less was its power and its efficacy toward reconciliation and salvation. A place on the parish record was no guarantee of salvation or of righteousness in the sight of God, and the people must be taught to rely on no such empty basis. The life of the soul must be pleaded for before God by the individuals themselves, and there was but one blessed spot at which this application for reconciliation with God can be obtained or made; that is at the foot of the cross of Christ; there was peace, and there only was peace to the disturbed and troubled mind in quest of salvation from sin. If genuflexions and peculiar attitudes, and singular movements are necessary to approach the throne of grace, he thanked God that he had found God gracious and merciful to him without their assistance.

Bishop LEE, of Delaware, said that it was at a great price that the Protestant Episcopal Church had obtained the freedom it now enjoyed of worshiping God. The Evangelical principles on which the Church had been established were all that characterized the exercise of the freedom which had cost so much. As to ritualism, it would always feel an aching void, and would always endeavor to supply it with satisfaction and peace. But there never would be peace that side of Rome, and no peace in Rome but lethargy and idleness. He could not regard ritualism as an unmixed evil, yet its error led to Rome, and that movement was to warn the multitudes of the rock of offence, to act as a buoy over a dangerous rock in a channel. They were lifting the standard of truth before the people, and if they would gather around it and follow it, those who now lived would yet sing pæans of praise over victory.

Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., looked upon the present as the brink of a crisis in the history of the Church. They had been approached by the seductive influences of the enemies to the city of our God. They had taken strong possession of the strong places; they had occupied the leading positions, and threatened to hold them to the breaking down of the strongholds of truth. They, the Evangelical party, had been charged with being alarmists, but took the ground that their apprehensions were justified. The presiding Bishop of the Church had published a book, in which he advocated the ritualism of the Jewish host; and the rector of a church in this City had introduced prayers for the dead, and in the Convention of this diocese had charged that the beginning of the reformation was the beginning of the age of darkness. He, the speaker, charged the ritualists with treason against the Church, its interests and its mission to the souls of lost mankind. He enumerated the innovations which had been introduced by the ritualists, making each instance a count toward his indictment against them for treason to the Church. They had introduced vestments of a character unknown to the Church; they had transformed the communion table into an altar, and the communion into a forbidden sacrament; and they denied to the people those blessings which were freely offered in the Gospel. They buried in oblivion the spiritual relation between Christ and the sinner, and gave genuflexions and attitudes as the offices to be performed by the people, instead of the work of love according to the living Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Bishop PAYNE, of Africa, next addressed the meeting. Christ was the vine and we were the branches. This was the doctrine promulgated by Jesus himself, and was the foundation test by which those who were the real ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ, and those who were not, must be known. It was his mission to have stood among the dry bones of heathendom, out of which souls had been raised to an appreciation of the offer of salvation, not by the exhibition of toys and attractive signs—not by the presentation of elements unspiritual, but by the mere words, "Come to Christ." They had been born of the Spirit, and not washed by the waters of regeneration, and to them it was a matter of no importance that the teacher who brought Christ to their hearts should be able to trace away back to the Apostolic source from which they were the successors. The whole duty of the minister of Christ was to make the truth, as it is in Jesus, so plain that it could not be misunderstood, and this must be done by an exhibition of hearty desire for the welfare of souls. They must contend for the truth once delivered to the saints in the hope of leading the hearts of the people to that cross where forgiveness will be received and the burdened soul released from sin and sorrow. He hoped and prayed that his brethren would continue to contend for this simple truth, for only on this basis could they hope or expect to succeed.

Rev. Dr. TYNG said they had heard enough of the difficulty, perhaps enough of the remedy. It was a sad thing to hear of such difficulties in their Church, but it suggested the importance of united operations against the work of the errorists. If the ritualists were right, then were CRANMER, and RIDLEY, and LATIMER fools—martyrs not for truth, but for fantastic ideas. He said that controversy was not, after all, the best means by which to bring about reform and to save the Church from ruin. The fault in the Church—the difficulty was, that unconverted men were in the ministry, authorized to deliver the messages never received by themselves. He did not, himself, believe in changing his course of preaching Jesus Christ and Him crucified. He would continue to preach Christ, and not occupy the pulpit with vain babbling against the wickedness of the ritualists, and this way he deemed he would best combat the evil. God might send the frogs and the lice to Egypt, and of course the frogs and the lice must appear, but it was not their place to step in among the things and contend with them. He advised the laity not to go near the ritualistic menageries. He had never been in one of them and never would. He would as soon put his feet within the pale of hell as in such places. If they would not be poisoned they must not play with the poison. Keep out of the way of the fire if they would not be burned. Keep close to the cross. Jesus was enough for them, and he counseled them to remain under his smile. If there was no help there, then he was lost indeed; vain would be all other hopes. He urged them to put on the robes of salvation and to continue in the faith of Him who had died to save the souls of men. Thus would they promote the cause of Christ's truth and establish it on that sure foundation which could not be broken.

The concluding prayers were offered, and the benediction pronounced by Bishop VAIL, of Kansas.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

A PLETHORA OF SENTENCES.

Punishment was meted out in large quantity to the prisoners brought up for sentence before Judge RUSSEL yesterday. The following is a summary of the cases:

JOHN WHEELAN was charged with breaking into the store of JACOB BERTRAND, No. 483 Ninth-avenue, on the night of the 19th of October, and stealing $34 in fractional currency. He was seen entering the premises through the fanlight over the outer door by Officer BUTCHER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and was arrested, and the money found hid in his shoes and stockings. Two of his companions, whose names are unknown, escaped. WHEELAN pleaded guilty to the crime of burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for two years and six months.

LOUIS LONG and THOMAS DUGAN were charged with stealing a number of legal tender notes and bank bills to the amount of $421, the property of MARTIN MAYER, on the 17th of September. LONG was tried on the 9th of October, but the jury failed to agree and were discharged. He was tried again yesterday and convicted of the charge against him, while the other defendant pleaded guilty. The money was stolen from the complainant in the case during his absence from his place of business in Washington Market, and they were arrested by Officer PATRICK BROPHY, whose suspicion of their being the thieves was established as a fact by their confession. LONG received a term of three years' imprisonment in the State Prison and DUGAN two years and six months.

GEORGE DANIELS, to an indictment for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of grand larceny. The complaint charges him with burglariously entering the bar-room kept by GEORGE F. PACKER, in Washington-street, on the morning of the 21st of October, and carrying off his coats, and a quantity of pennies, currency stamps and cigars, of the value of $79, to which he avowed stealing when arrested by Officer KLANBERG. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

HENRY BIGENDORFF was charged with burglary in the first degree, and pleaded guilty to the offence in the third degree. CHARLES MILLER brought the complaint, having had stolen, on the night of the 15th of October, a watch and chain and a small amount of fractional currency, which were on a bureau in his sleeping apartment at No. 85 Forsyth-street. The burglar forced the lock; so he stated to the Police-officer when arrested. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

JAMES SULLIVAN and JAMES JOHNSON pleaded guilty to grand larceny on one indictment. Their offence was the stealing of a case filled with shoes, valued at $78, from the premises No. 12 College-place, on the 8th of October, which they were caught at by Officer WM. MURRAY, of the Third Precinct, as they were in the act of taking the case away on a truck. They were sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months each.

CHARLES R. ROSE was charged with a grand larceny of money from IGNATIUS RIEE. The complainant testified that he was doing business at No. 321 Broadway on the 10th of August last, and that about that date he lost two United States 5-20 bonds, with coupons attached, representing $1,555. He missed the money from his safe, and on the day following a visit by the defendant to his store. A part of the money was found on the prisoner by Officer FIELD, and the information he gave led to the recovery of a $1,000 bond, which he had secreted in his trunk on board the steamer *George Washington*, bound for New-Orleans. ROSE was tried and convicted at the September term, and was sentenced yesterday to two years and six months' imprisonment in the State Prison.

MARTIN FASS was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year for stealing from JULUS JECKNER various articles of the value of $64

MARY O'BRIEN, one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary for stealing $160 from JOSEPH MCMORROW.

FRANCES A. HARRIS, *alias* Mary Toole, pleaded guilty of stealing $28 from EDWARD RILEY on the 28th of October, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

ADDY FREEMAN, a prepossessing young English girl of 16 years, was sent to the House of Refuge. FERDINAND HENNISY, another juvenile criminal, was sent to the same place, having stolen the contents of two letters addressed to his employer, which he had taken from the Post-office.

ROBBERY.

PATRICK MADDEN and THOMAS KELLY, two hardened-looking persons, were tried and convicted of the serious charge of robbery in the first degree.

CHARLES ST. JOHN testified that he was met by the two defendants on the 1st of November, and was enticed into the hall-way of No. 14 Dover-street, where they knocked him down and took a watch and chain worth $100 from his vest pocket. They were remanded for sentence.

GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, prosecuted for the people.

A LUCKY PICKPOCKET.—About 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, Mr. LOUIS E. BURLEN, of No. 19 President-street, Brooklyn, had his portemonnaie, containing $370, stolen from his pocket, as he was entering a Dry Dock and Bowery stage, on the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery. As yet, no trace of the lucky pickpocket has been obtained by the detectives.

Markets by Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Nov. 9.

COTTON flat; sales 150 bales; Strict Middling, 35c.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 9.

FLOUR easier; No. 1 Spring $11 75@$12 25; Western Spring $12 50; White Canada $14 75@$15 25. WHEAT—30,000 bushels sold; Chicago and Milwaukee No. 2 Spring on private terms; prices lower. CORN—Sales 50,000 bushels at $1 15, closing with buyers at $1 14. OATS quiet at about 6c. BARLEY—sales 7,000 bushels Canada at $1 10; 15,000 bushels, to arrive, on private terms. RYE and PEAS quiet. PORK $28@$29. LARD 15½c.@16c. WHISKY unchanged. CANAL FREIGHTS to New-York—Wheat 17c.@18c., Corn 14c.@15c., Rye 16c. RECEIPTS—8,945 bbls. Flour; 115,712 bushels Wheat; 45,737 bushels Corn; no Oats; 13,340 bushels Barley; 39,149 bushels Rye. CANAL EXPORTS—4,000 bbls. Flour; 108,505 bushels Wheat; 101,798 bushels Corn; 22,100 bushels Oats; 31,140 bushels Barley; 33,430 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 9.

FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged. WHISKY, $2 34, in bond. PROVISIONS unsettled. Old MESS PORK, $31; New, $25@$26. LARD, 13c.@13¼c. RECEIPTS—Hogs, 1,900. Gold, 145⅛.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 9.

COTTON lower; sales 850 bales; low Middling nominal at 34½c.@35½c.; receipts of week, 25,700 against 22,000 bales; exports, 16,000 bales; stock, 137,500 bales. SUGAR in good demand, at 13¾c.@13⅞c. for fair. Bank Sterling, 159; New-York Exchange, par. FREIGHTS—To New-York, ¾c.; to Liverpool, ½d.@9-16d.; to Havre, 1⅛c.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 9.

FLOUR is 25c.@30c. lower on Spring, but steady and unchanged on Winter grades; sales 1,600 bbls. at $12@$12 25 for No. 1, $14 for red Winter, $15 for White and $15 75@$16 for double extra. WHEAT quiet, and no sales. CORN quiet. BARLEY unchanged; sales 24,600 bushels at 95c. for Up Lake, 97c. for Bay Quinte, in bond, and $1 18 for free. RYE steady; sales 8,000 bushels Canada at $1 26. PEAS in demand: sales 12,000 bushels Canada at $1 31, in bond; $1 40 free. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; to New-York—Flour 60c., Wheat and Peas 14c., Corn and Barley 12c., Rye 13c.; to Albany—Wheat 12c., Corn and Barley 10c., Rye 11c. LAKE IMPORTS—30,080 bushels Wheat, 176,000 bushels Barley, 12 000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Oats, 5,100 bushels Peas. CANAL EXPORTS—3,900 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 8,600 bushels Barley, 24,000 bushels Rye, The amount of Flour and Grain on the Canals from Buffalo and Oswego yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: 26,891 bbls. Flour, 971,600 bushels Wheat, 772,000 bushels Corn, 50,060 bushels Oats, 924,600 bushels Barley, 162,000 bushels Rye, 7,200 bushels Peas.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 9.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT declining; Red $3 09@$3 25; White $3 40@$3 45. CORN declining; Yellow $1 27. WHISKY steady; Pennsylvania 41c., Ohio 44c., in bond.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Nov. 9.

COTTON flat; sales 450 bales; Middling, 35c.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 9.

COTTON drooping; sales at 33c.@34c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT heavy and unchanged. CORN higher; new, 72c.@75c.; old, 95c.@$1 05. OATS lower; sales at 48c.@51c. PORK lower; sales at $31 75@$32; stock exhausted. BACON and LARD drooping and nominal. WHISKY higher, at $2 33.

TOLEDO, Friday, Nov. 9.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Winter 1c.@2c, and Spring 2c. lower; new white Michigan $2 95; Amber $2 79@$2 80; No. 1 Spring $2 24@$2 27. CORN opened 4c. lower and closed 2c. lower and firm; No. 1 mixed at 96c.@98½c. OATS held at 50c., and 46c. bid. LAKE FREIGHTS—9c. on Corn to Buffalo.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 9.

Our live stock market this week has been an unusually hard one for sellers; it was thought they had bought their cattle cheap enough, but when they arrived here there was scarcely any demand, and the supply was 5,100 head against some 3,000 last week; with three or four exceptions the New-Yorkers bought none, and Eastern parties bought very sparingly. The prices ranged from 4c. to 8¼c. ℔ lb., live weight, showing a decline of 1½c. ℔ lb. The bulk of the cattle for New-York will go through in first hands. A drove of Kentucky and Ohio Steers brought 9c. ℔ lb., but they were remarkably choice, and averaged 1,700 lbs. Sheep are slow of sale, at 4½c.@5c. RECEIPTS—5,000; Hogs have dropped to 8¼c.@8¾c. Dressed Hogs, averaging 250 lbs., at 11c. Receipts, 10,000.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 9.

Stocks steady. Morris Canal, 84; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 32½; Reading Railroad, 58⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55⅞. Gold, 146⅛.

[Advertisement.]

DON'T FAIL.—We have no reference to bankruptcy, but simply mean if you want to avoid disappointment and gratify your taste, don't fail to buy your Winter Hat at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. The Knox Hat of this season maintains its acknowledged superiority, and is the especial favorite of all gentlemen of refinement. Strangers visiting the City should not fail to carry home with them Knox Hats.

[Advertisement.]

The Fall Elections being now over, all good citizens resume the use of KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, the best in the world. Sold by all grocers at 25c. Wholesale depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalised Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 9—*In steamship England, from Liverpool*—Mr. Hall, lady, 3 children and infant, John M. Spear, lady and child, H. Dillon, T. Hally and lady, Mr. Barwell, R. McCulloch, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Stimpson, lady and child, D. Kirkblen, H. Betters, Major J. Westall, Mrs. C. Gradwell and 3 children, Mrs. Jarvis, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. G. Gross, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, G. E. Selby, C. H. W. Selby, Dr. Neeson, A. H. Oswald and lady, H. Oswald, and 833 in the steerage.

In brig Maggie, from St. Thomas—Capt. W. Haskins, wife and child, W. Green, John Miller.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 41 | Sun sets...... 4 47 | Moon sets..... 7 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 33 | Gov. Island.10 22 | Hell Gate....11 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships McClellan, Howes, Baltimore, Garrison & Allen; City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Caledonia, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow, F. Macdonald; New-York, Platt, Alexandria, S. Hand; W. C. Clyde, Powell, Boston, W. C. Clyde.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia.

Ship George Green, Hirby, San Francisco, Merchant & Carman.

Barks Sacramento, Lawson, Havana, Hamlin, Russell & Co.; H. D. Stover, Pierce, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Castle Howe, (Br.,) Stranahan, London, J. C. McArthur; Warren Ordway, Hoyt, Genoa, Brett, Son & Co.; C. A. Jones, (Br.,) Charton, Falmouth for orders, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Maria Therese, (Br.,) Chile, Vigo and a market, A. P. Francia.

Schooners Amelia, (Br.,) Pickett, Point au Petre; C. S. Herrick, Brown, Norfolk, T. B. Chase & Co.

Sloop Report, Rackett, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Canal-boats A. L. Nimms, Anderson, Philadelphia, Easton, McMahon & Co.; J. N. Thompson, Brown, Philadelphia, Easton, McMahon & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Nov. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Nov. 6, 1 P. M., saw steamers Juno and San Jacinto, hence for Savannah. 8th, 7 A. M., off Hatteras, steamship Virgo, hence for Savannah; 2 P. M., 60 miles north of Hatteras, steamship Eagle, hence for Havana. 9th, 6 A. M., off Delaware, steamship Lodona, hence for Galveston. The Leo had strong N. E. gales from Savannah to Hatteras, and light westerly winds from thence to New-York.

Steamship England, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Oct. 24, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 866 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. Oct. 27, lat. 51 20, lon. 18 05, saw Br. steamship City of Dublin, bound E. 31st, lat. 49 12, lon. 37 12, steamship Malta, do.; same day, at 10 P. M., one of the Inman steamers.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Furber, Aspinwall Nov. 1, with mdse., passengers and treasure to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Ashland, Norton, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship White Swallow, (of Boston,) Knowles, Manila July 16, with hemp, sugar, &c., to master. Passed Angier Aug. 10, Cape of Good Hope Sept. 25. Off the Cape experienced severe easterly gales, during which stove bulwarks and started one side of poop, flooding the cabin with water and damaging cargo somewhat. In the South Atlantic experienced light winds; crossed the equator in lon. 29 30; in lat. 10 N., carried away the maintopsail-yard. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras with strong northerly winds. Aug. 6, Henry Hicks, of England, seaman, died, of inflammation of the bowels, and was buried at sea.

Ship Arkwright, Caulkins, Liverpool Oct. 8, with mdse. and 24 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Has had heavy weather; lost and split sails. Oct. 28, lat. 44 27, l n. ——, a seaman, name unknown, fell overboard from the main channels, and was lost.

Ship Neptune, (Hanov.,) Rehm, Rotterdam 50 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Oct. 15 and 14, lat. 44, lon. 37, encountered a severe gale, in which lost both lower topsails, stove bulwarks and received other damage.

Bark Antelope, White, Grand Turk, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to Roche Bros. & Coffey. Sld. in co. with brig Hattie for Baltimore.

Brig D. R. De Wolf, (of St. John, N. B.,) Covert, Carthagena 30 ds., with coffee and fustic to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Oct. 29, in the Gulf Stream, encountered a heavy gale from S. E., during which shipped a heavy sea that started the deck-load of fustic adrift, and was obliged to throw it overboard.

Brig Emma, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Lenman, Havana 22 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 6th inst., with molasses to B. T. Sherman & Co. Has had strong head winds for 19 days.

Brig J. Leighton, Leighton, Jacksonville, with yellow pine.

Brig Jessie Rhynas, ——, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Eveline, Howell, St. Mark's 23 ds., with cotton to Smallwood, Hotchkiss & Co. Oct. 29, lat. 33 30, lon. 76 40, encountered a heavy gale from N. E. to N. W.; lost jibboom, head gear, &c.

Schr. Trade Wind, Clark, Savannah 10 ds., with lumber to Goldthwaite & Overton.

Schr. Gersh Banker, Ellis, Demarara 21 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Edward Fish, Mansfied, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. R. Stratton, Cordery Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. James Nickerson, Slight, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Wm. A. Vail, Barker, Bridgeport, for Washington.

Schr. W. H. Bowen, Jackson, Providence.

Schr. Argus, Smith, Elizabethport, for Somerset.

Schr. L. A Edwards, Lane, St. Marys, Fla.

Schr. My Rover, Hughes, Charleston.

Schr. E. J. Duncan, Duncan, Hog Island, potatoes.

Schr. Oceana, Hawkins, James River 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Fall River.

Schr. White Swan, Wooster, Calais, with lumber.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 9—Arr. steamer Aries, from Philadelphia; barks Argean, from isle Sol; Fanny Atkinson, from Liverpool; brig Grace Darling, do.

Also arr. steamers C. C. Leary and Warrior, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 9—Arr. steamship Jas. A. Gary, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 9—Arr. Br. brig Cardigan, from Liverpool.

WOODS' HOLE, Nov. 9, 9 A. M.—Passing, steamer Warrior, from New-York for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Frederick Hall, of Portland, Conn., from Philadelphia, was ashore on the South Brother, in Hell Gate, and has since been got off.

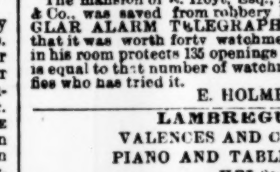
The schr. I. S. Barnes, of Harwich, Conn., loaded with corn, is ashore on the North Brother.

LAUNCHED.—Was launched from the yard of Eli Denison, Esq., of Deep River, Conn., on the 8th inst., a first-class centre-board schooner, of 300 tons, called the S. W. Lewis, owned by the Samuel Crowell, of New-York, and others; to be commanded by Capt. Guilford Crowell, of Dennis, Mass., and intended for the coasting trade.

Foreign Ports.

At Grand Turk, T. I., Oct. 26, bark Sea Eagle, for Philadelphia Oct. 27; brig Samuel Lindsay, for Boston, and Br. brig Ida, for Halifax the 29th; bark Caroline Lamont, for New-Orleans, and brig Nuevitas, for New-Haven 30th; brig Renshaw, arr. 26th. The brig Hattie E. Wheeler was at East Harbor, to sail about the 8th inst. for New-York.

At Demarara, Oct. 18, bark Chesapeake, ldg. for Baltimore; brig Cora, do.; brig Ada, dischg., and brig Marinetta, do.



135

WATCHMEN.

The mansion of E. Hoyt, Esq., firm of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., was saved from robbery last week by the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. The expression was that it was worth forty watchmen, but as this one bell in his room protects 135 openings in Mr. Hoyt's house, it is equal to that number of watchmen, as every one testifies who has tried it.

E. HOLMES, No. 214 Broadway.

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VALENCES AND CURTAINS,

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AN AGED NADIR, HIGH IN AUTHORITY in the Court of Ahmet Pasha, extended many kindnesses to me during my sojourn in Egypt, among others, that of procuring the attendance of the Court Hakim, or Physician, during my serious illness. This old man (conceiving a great affection for me) invited me to accompany him upon a visit to the village of Kossier. I gladly accepted. While crossing the Desert of Kossier, and during a halt at the Well of Egheiba, this venerable Hakim, deep in the mysteries of Oriental science, informed me that the very singular plant which I had noticed growing in places over the oases, was an infallible remedy for that most harassing of all diseases, known in our country as the Piles. "Never," said he, "have I known it to fail to effect a permanent cure of that troublesome disease, of whatever form." Having been afflicted with the most aggravated type of this complaint for more than fifteen years, I immediately gathered a quantity of the plant, which, under his direction, I carefully prepared, and, to my unspeakable joy, found immediate relief from its application, and from that time to the present day have never felt any of its symptoms.

I am growing old now; my friends by hundreds have been cured of this disease, in all its stages and every form, without money and without price, and it is at their earnest solicitation, and my desire to do good, that I now place it before the public. I have yet a considerable quantity of the plant remaining from the large amount I brought with me, and to those who will send me two dollars, sufficient to defray the expenses of this advertisement and the preparation of the herb, I will return an adequate quantity to effect a permanent cure.

To prevent bad men making use of this for purposes of speculation, I would inform all who are afflicted that this plant can only be obtained in this country by direct application to me.

THOMAS L. CASTLETON,

No. 131 Amity-st., New-York.

RIGHT REV. JOHN JOHNS, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia, will preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner of East 42d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER

AND THE

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER, with cog-wheels, has taken the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair of all the Northern States; also the First Premium at the last two Fairs of the American Institute; AND HAS JUST BEEN AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM BY THE UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE GREAT NEW-ENGLAND FAIR OF 1866, AFTER THE MOST SCRUTINIZING TRIAL OF THE VARIOUS MACHINES OF NUMEROUS COMPETITORS.

The Wringer, without injury to the most delicate garments, wrings clothes almost dry and never gets tired.

ORANGE JUDD says: "It is a *clothes saver*, a *time saver* and a *strength saver*. We think the machine more than pays for itself every year in the saving of garments. We think the Wringer should be fitted with cogs."

SOLON ROBINSON says: "My family would as soon give up the cooking stove as *this* Clothes Wringer. It cannot be too highly recommended."

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS says: "I heartily commend it to economists of time, money and contentment."

From R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D.

It saves labor, expedites work, makes the laundress good-natured, does not tear off buttons—whatever that mysterious declaration may mean!—and is indispensable in a well-regulated family.

From Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler.

Life is too short and human strength too precious for our woman-kind to be kept at the old process of clothes washing and wringing. In the laundry of my house there is perpetual thanksgivings on Mondays for the invention of your excellent Wringer. I wish human hearts could be cleansed as easily.

On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send one Washer and one Wringer, either or both, free of freight charges. Family-size Washer, $14; No. 1½ Wringer, $10; No. 2 Wringer, $8 50.

DOTY'S WASHING-MACHINE has again been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM AT THE GREAT NEW-ENGLAND FAIR OF 1866. ALSO AT THE STATE FAIRS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, NEW-YORK, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, &c., AND TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM (THE SILVER MEDAL) AT THE LAST FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

These are the cheapest and best machines for washing and wringing clothes. The Washer, using *boiling* hot suds, saves three-fourths the labor and time; takes out all the dirt; no sore hands; no feted air; no injury to the clothes.

SOLON ROBINSON says: "I assure you 'our machine,' after a year's use, is thought more of to-day than ever, and would not be parted with under any consideration.

Mr. ORANGE JUDD, Editor of the *American Agriculturist*, says: "Our better-half says this is taken to most kindly by the 'help,' and that she cannot persuade them to use any other while this is at hand."

Prof. YOUMANS, M. D., says: "Our family is not small, but a smart girl, 11 years old, did the washing last week in about four hours, and that, too, more as a frolic than a task."

Bishop SCOTT, of the M. E. Church, Odessa, Del., says: "I took hold, (which, of course, I should not have done if we had no machine,) and in 2½ hours we put through eleven dozen pieces, many of which were sheets, and they were well done, too. We like our machine much; could not be persuaded to do without it."

WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF IT.

"The rich might do without these machines, but the *poor*, who must value time, labor and the saving of clothes, have to look on them as household necessities."—*Working Farmer.*

"It is worth $1 per week in any family."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"Growing in favor the more it is used. We like it."—*Prairie Farmer, Chicago.*

"It really merits all the good that can be said of it."—*Rural New-Yorker.*

"Easily worked, and does its work well."—*Ohio Farmer.*

"After a fair trial we give it the preference over all others."—*Iowa Homestead.*

"It is the very best machine for washing clothes we ever saw."—*New-Haven Journal & Courier.*

Exclusive right of sale given the first responsible applicant from each town.

Illustrated circulars, giving wholesale and retail terms, sent free.

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"Only infallible remedies known."

"Free from Poisons."

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."

"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERM'S

Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c.*

"COSTAR'S" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR

Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs, &c.*

"COSTAR'S ELECTRIC POWDER FOR INSECTS

Is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.

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Ladies are now using it in preference to all others.

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COUGH REMEDY,

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchial Affections, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

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For Nervous and Sick Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Colics, Chills, Fevers, and general derangement of the Digestive Organs.

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